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(54) Title: CYCLIN COMPLEX REARRANGEMENT AND USES RELATED THERETO (57) Abstract A method and diagnostic kit for diagnosing transformation of a cell, involving detection of the subunit components of cyc- lin complexes, is disclosed. In particular, the method pertains to the interaction of cyclins, PCNA, CDKs, and low molecular weight polypeptides such as p21, p19 and p16. The invention further pertains to inhibitors of cell proliferation.		

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CYCLIN COMPLEX REARRANGEMENT AND USES RELATED THERETO

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Background of the Invention

Neoplasia is characterized by deregulated cell growth and division. Inevitably, molecular pathways controlling cell growth must interact with those regulating cell division. It was not until very recently, however, that experimental evidence became available to bring
10 such connection to light. Cyclin A was found in association with the adenovirus oncoprotein E1A in virally transformed cells (Giordona et al. *Cell* 58:981 (1989); and Pines et al. *Nature* 346:760 (1990)). In an early hepatocellular carcinoma, the human cyclin A gene was found to be the integration site of a fragment of the hepatitis B virus, which leads to activation of cyclin A transcription and a chimeric viral cyclin A protein that is not degradable *in vitro*
15 (Wang et al. *Nature* 343:555 (1990)). The cell cycle gene implicated most strongly in oncogenesis thus far is the human cyclin D1. It was originally isolated through genetic complementation of yeast G₁ cyclin deficient strains (Xiong et al. *Cell* 65:691(1991); and Lew et al. *Cell* 66:1197 (1991)), as cellular genes whose transcription is stimulated by CSF-1 in murine macrophages (Matsushine et al. *Cell* 65:701 (1991)) and in the putative oncogene
20 *PRAD1* rearranged in parathyroid tumors (Montokura et al. *Nature* 350:512 (1991)). Two additional human D-type cyclins, cyclins D2 and D3, were subsequently identified using PCR and low-stringency hybridization techniques (Inaba et al. *Genomics* 13:565 (1992); and Xiong et al. *Genomics* 13:575 (1992)). Cyclin D1 is genetically linked to the *bcl-1* oncogene, a locus activated by translocation to an immunoglobulin gene enhancer in some B-cell
25 lymphomas and leukemias, and located at a site of gene amplification in 15-20% of human breast cancers and 25-48% of squamous cell cancers of head and neck origin.

Cyclins are proteins that were discovered due to their intense synthesis following the fertilization of marine invertebrate eggs (Rosenthal, E.T. et al., *Cell* 20:487-494 (1980)). It was subsequently observed that the abundance of two types of cyclin, A and B, oscillated
30 during the early cleavage divisions due to abrupt proteolytic degradation of the polypeptides at mitosis and thus, they derived their name (Evans, T. et al., *Cell* 33:389-396 (1983); Swenson, K.I. et al., *Cell* 47:867-870 (1986); Standart, N. et al., *Dev. Biol.* 124:248-258 (1987)). Subsequently, cyclin genes have been isolated from virtually all eukaryotic species and constitute a multigene family (for review, see Xiong et al. *Curr Biology* 1:362 (1991)).

35 Active rather than passive involvement of cyclins in regulation of cell division became apparent with the observation that a clam cyclin mRNA could cause activation of frog oocytes and entry of these cells into M phase (Swenson, K.I. et al., *Cell* 7:867-870 (1986)). Activation of frog oocytes is associated with elaboration of an M phase inducing

factor known as MPF (Masui, Y. and C.L. Markert, *J. Exp. Zool.* 177:129-146 (1971); Smith, L.D. and R.E. Ecker, *Dev. Biol.* 25:232-247 (1971)). MPF is a protein kinase in which the catalytic subunit is the frog homolog of the cdc2 protein kinase (Dumphy, W.G. *et al.*, *Cell* 54:423-431 (1988); Gautier, J. *et al.*, *Cell* 54:433-439 (1988); Arion, D. *et al.*, *Cell* 55:371-378 (1988)).

Among the cyclins identified to date, the B-type cyclin has been shown to act in mitosis by serving as an integral subunit of the cdc2 protein kinase (Booher, R. and D. Beach, *EMBO J.* 6:3441-3447 (1987); Draetta, G. *et al.*, *Cell* 56:829-838 (1989); Labbe, J.C. *et al.*, *Cell* 57:253-263 (1989); Labbe, J.C. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 8:3053-3058 (1989); Meier, L. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 8:2275-2282 (1989); Gautier, J. *et al.*, *Cell* 60:487-494 (1990)). The A-type cyclin also independently associates with the cdc2 kinase, forming an enzyme that appears to act earlier in the division cycle than mitosis (Draetta, G. *et al.*, *Cell* 56:829-838 (1989); Minshull, J. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 9:2865-2875 (1990); Giordano, A. *et al.*, *Cell* 58:981-990 (1989); Pines, J. and T. Hunter, *Nature* 346:760-763 (1990)). Cellular and molecular studies of cyclins in invertebrate and vertebrate embryos have been accompanied by genetic studies, particularly in ascomycete yeasts. In the fission yeast, the cdc13 gene encodes a B-type cyclin that acts in cooperation with cdc2 to regulate entry into mitosis (Booher, R. and D. Beach, *EMBO J.* 6:3441-3447 (1987); Booher, R. and D. Beach, *EMBO J.* 7:2321-2327 (1988); Hagan, I. *et al.*, *J. Cell Sci.* 91:587-595 (1988); Solomon, M., *Cell* 54:738-740 (1988); Goebel, M. and B. Byers, *Cell* 54:433-439 (1988); Booher, R.N. *et al.*, *Cell* 58:485-497 (1989)). Genetic studies in both the budding yeast and fission yeast have revealed that cdc2 (or CDC28 in budding yeast) acts at two independent points in the cell cycle: mitosis and the so-called cell cycle "start" (Hartwell, L.H., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 104:803-817 (1971); Nurse, P. and Y. Bissett, *Nature* 292:558-560 (1981); Piggot, J.R. *et al.*, *Nature* 298:391-393 (1982); Reed, S.I. and C. Wittenberg, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:5697-5701 (1990)). In budding yeast, the start function of the CDC28 protein also requires association of the catalytic subunit of the protein kinase with ancillary proteins that are structurally related to A and B-type cyclins. This third class of cyclin has been called the CLN class, and three genes comprising a partially redundant gene family have been described (Nash, R. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 7:4335-4346 (1988); Hadwiger, J.A. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6255-6259 (1989); Richardson, H.E. *et al.*, *Cell* 59:1127-1133 (1989)). The CLN genes are essential for execution of start and in their absence, cells become arrested in the G1 phase of the cell cycle. The CLN1 and CLN2 transcripts oscillate in abundance through the cell cycle, but the CLN3 transcript does not. In addition, the CLN2 protein has been shown to oscillate in parallel with its mRNA (Nash, R. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 7:4335-4346 (1988); Cross, F.R., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:4675-4684 (1988); Richardson, H.E. *et al.*, *Cell* 59:1127-1133 (1988); Wittenberg, *et al.*, 1990)). Although the

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precise biochemical properties conferred on cdc2/CDC28 by association with different cyclins have not been fully elaborated, genetic studies of cyclin mutants clearly establishes that they confer "G1" and "G2" properties on the catalytic subunit (Booher, R. and D. Beach, *EMBO J.* 6:3441-3447 (1987); Nash, R. *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 7:4335-4346 (1988); Richardson, H. E. *et al.*, *Cell* 56:1127-1133 (1989)).

cdc2 and cyclins have been found not only in embryos and yeasts, but also in somatic human cells. The function of the cdc2/cyclin B enzyme appears to be the same in human cells as in other cell types (Riabowol, K. *et al.*, *Cell* 57:393-401 (1989)). A human A type cyclin has also been found in association with cdc2. No CLN type cyclin has yet been described in mammalian cells. A better understanding of the elements involved in cell cycle regulation and of their interactions would contribute to a better understanding of cell replication and perhaps even alter or control the process.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to uses for the novel class of cyclins, referred to as D-type cyclins, which are of mammalian origin and are a new family of cyclins related to, but distinct from, previously described A, B or CLN type cyclins. In particular, it relates to human cyclins, encoded by genes shown to be able to replace a CLN-type gene essential for cell cycle start in yeast, which complement a deficiency of a protein essential for cell cycle start and which, on the basis of protein structure, are on a different branch of the evolutionary tree from A, B or CLN type cyclins. D-type cyclins have been shown to associate, in eukaryotic cells, particularly human cells, with multiple cyclin dependent kinases. They have also been shown to co-precipitate with three polypeptides: a cyclin-dependent kinase, a well characterized DNA replication and repair factor (i.e., proliferating cell nuclear antigen or PCNA) and a polypeptide of 21 kDa apparent molecular weight. Results suggest that D-type cyclin, CDK, PCNA and p21 exist in a quaternary complex, that many combinatorial variations of the components (e.g., cyclin D1 or D3 and CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5) assemble *in vivo* and that each of the quaternary complexes may have a subtly different role in the cell cycle or in different cell types. In addition, it has been discovered that cellular transformation by DNA tumor viruses, such as SV40, is associated with selective subunit rearrangement of the cyclin D complexes. The association between cyclin D, PCNA, CDKs (including CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5) and p21 is disrupted by introduction of a DNA tumor virus or its oncogenic gene product into mammalian cells. Specifically, as described herein, it has been shown that the association between cyclin D and PCNA, CDKs (CDK2, CDK4, and CDK5) and p21 is disrupted upon introduction of SV40 tumor virus or its oncogenic gene product

large T antigen into human diploid cells (as exemplified by normal human diploid fibroblasts). After disassociating from cyclin D and p21, CDK4 becomes associated with a novel polypeptide of 16 kDa (p16). Similarly, cyclin A complexes also undergo subunit rearrangement. After SV40 transformation, p21 association with cyclin A is decreased or
5 completely disassociated. Cyclin A then appears in a complex with a 19 kDa polypeptide (p19).

Thus, it is now known that p21 is associated with cyclin kinases only in normal, untransformed cells, and p16, p19 and potentially other related proteins appear to the cell cycle regulator present in transformed cells. This knowledge serves as the basis for a variety
10 of approaches to modulating cell division by altering the activity (directly or indirectly) of cyclins. It offers specificity in modulating cell division (i.e., the ability to selectively alter cell division in particular cell types or at a particular point in the cycle) because of the specificity of expression of cyclins in cells and the number of possible combinations of the components of the quaternary complex which appear to be formed by cyclins, CDK, PCNA
15 and p21. In a particular embodiment, it offers a means by which cell division can be non-specifically altered by interfering with a common component of the quaternary complex of which D-type cyclin or A-type cyclin is a constituent, such as by interfering with PCNA.

For example, in one embodiment of a therapeutic method of the present invention, formation of the quaternary complex described above is prevented or enhanced or the activity
20 of a complex member is altered as an approach to altering cell division. Here, agents which act indirectly or directly to prevent or enhance complex formation or to alter a constituent's activity can be used. For example, as described above, catalytic activity can be inhibited by preventing activation of the protein kinase. Alternatively, PCNA inhibitors can be introduced into cells in which cell cycle start is to be inhibited, resulting in inhibition of cell division.
25 PCNA inhibitors can act indirectly (e.g., to reduce production of PCNA by interfering with transcription or translation) or directly (e.g., to bind PCNA and prevent it from joining with other complex members). Inhibitors of p21 can also be introduced into cells and interfere, indirectly or directly, with p21 function and/or binding to the complex members. Protein-protein interactions (between or among complex components) can also be altered (reduced or
30 enhanced) to have the desired effect on the cell cycle (to reduce or increase cell division). Agents which block such protein-protein interactions can be used. These include low molecular weight inhibitors, agents which bind to complex components (e.g., antibodies) and agents which degrade or otherwise destroy a component's ability to form a complex with the other proteins. If enhanced quaternary complex formation is desired, agents which increase
35 the ability of complex members to interact and bind (e.g., agents which change the configuration of a complex component so that it is more available for protein-protein

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interactions necessary for complex formation can be introduced into cells). Enhanced complex formation can also be brought about by increasing in cells the number, activity or availability of the limiting member(s) of the quaternary complex, thus enhancing the rate at which it is formed and its availability to act.

5 In addition, the subject invention pertains to methods of diagnosing transformation of a cell. Reagents, such as monoclonal antibodies, can be developed that recognize the interactions between the CDKs, cyclins, PCNA and the low molecular weight polypeptides (e.g., p21, p19 and p16). For example, an antibody which recognizes the interaction between p16 and CDK4 can be used to detect or diagnose transformation of many cell types.
10 Alternatively, agents such as antibodies which recognize CDC2, CDK2, cyclin A or cyclin D, can be used to identify the subunit composition of the cyclin complexes and thus the state of transformation of the cell.

The subject invention also relates to agents (e.g., oligonucleotides, antibodies, peptides) useful in the isolation, diagnostic or therapeutic methods described.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Cyclins are key regulatory proteins that, in concert with cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs), function to govern critical transitions and/or restriction points during the course of cell cycle progression. The present invention provides methods and reagents for developing inhibitors and/or activators of particular cell-cycle processes. As described
20 herein, in normal eukaryotic cells, particularly human cells, various types of cyclins (such as of the A, B, and D classes) can associate with a number of different CDKs, as well as proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), and a polypeptide (p21) of an apparent molecular weight of 21kd, so as to form multiple types of complexes. For instance, the results provided
25 below indicate that a combination of cyclins and CDKs, along with PCNA and p21, exist in at least a quaternary complex, that many combinatorial variations of the components assemble *in vivo* (e.g., different combinations of cyclin D1 or D3 with CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5), and that each of the resulting quaternary complexes may have a subtly different role
30 in the cell cycle or in different cell types. Thus, as described below, assays can be generated to identify agents able to, for example, selectively disrupt particular complexes formed between cyclins and CDKs.

Furthermore, the present invention makes available diagnostic assays and reagents for detecting transformed cells, such as may be useful in the detection of cancer. It is
35 demonstrated below that cellular transformation is associated with selective subunit rearrangement of the cyclin-CDK complexes. To illustrate, in cells which are transformed

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(either virally or by genetic aberration), the cyclin D/p21/CDK/PCNA complexes are disrupted. For instance, in virally transformed cells, CDK4 totally dissociates from cyclin D, PCNA, and p21, becoming associated instead with a 16 Kd polypeptide (termed hereinafter "p16"). Quaternary complexes containing cyclins A or B1 and p21/CDK/PCNA also
5 undergo subunit rearrangement in transformed cells. For example, both PCNA and p21 no longer associate with CDC2-cyclin B1 binary complexes, and cyclin A complexes no longer contain p21, which is replaced instead with a 19kd protein (p19). Detecting such abnormal subunit complexes can thus be used predictively to detect of cellular transformation. For example, the present invention makes available reagents, including antibodies and nucleic
10 acid probes, for detecting altered complex formation and/or increased levels of p16 expression in order to identify transformed cells.

Moreover, p16 is demonstrated below to exert an inhibitory effect on the activity of cyclin/CDK complexes, particularly those which include CDK4. For instance, p16 is able to inhibit the activity of cyclin D1/CDK complexes *in vivo*. As is generally known, cyclin D1
15 has been associated with a wide variety of proliferative diseases. Thus, the present invention identifies a potential inhibitor of cell proliferation resulting from oncogenic expression of cyclin D1.

Conversely, p16 can be used in assays to identify agents which decrease the ability of p16 to bind CDK4 and thereby relieve inhibition of cyclin/CDK4 complexes. In this
20 embodiment, the reactivation of the CDK4/cyclin complexes disrupts or otherwise unbalances the cellular events occurring in a transformed cell. Such agents can be of use therapeutically in that activation of CDK4 complexes in cells transformed, for example, by tumor viruses, might result in enhancement of otherwise virally-suppressed cell cycle checkpoints, such as p53, and results in the accumulation of the infected cell at the
25 checkpoint, or alternatively, in the instance of Rb phosphorylation, prematurely progresses through a checkpoint which results in cell death.

A cyclin-dependent kinase, designated CDK5, and DNA encoding CDK5 are also available as a result of the work described herein. CDK5 has been shown to co-precipitate with D-type cyclins, PCNA and p21. Thus, the present invention contemplates that CDK5
30 function and/or association with other members of the complex can be altered (enhanced or decreased) to effect the proliferation of a cell. If CDK5 is prevented from binding to D-type cyclin, kinase activation will be prevented. This can be effected as described below.

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I. Cyclin complexes in normal cells

The following is a description of the discovery that D-type cyclins are associated with at least three additional polypeptides (CDK, PCNA and p21) in what appears to be a quaternary complex having many possible combinatorial variations resulting in complexes that may each have distinct roles in the cell cycle, or in different cell types.

As described below and in Example 1, immunological procedures have been used to establish that D-type cyclins associate, in eukaryotic cells, with a variety of potential catalytic subunits (e.g., CDKs, such as CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5). In addition, these procedures have shown that the D-type cyclin and CDK associate with the replication factor PCNA and a polypeptide of 21 kDa apparent molecular weight.

Human cyclin D1 has been associated with a wide variety of proliferative diseases. As described herein, in human diploid cells, specifically human diploid fibroblasts, cyclin D1 is complexed with a number of other cellular proteins. Among them are the catalytic subunits CDK2, CDK4 (previously called PSK-J3), and CDK5 (also called PSSALRE). In addition, polypeptides of 21 kDa and 36 kDa are identified in association with cyclin D1. As described in Example 1, it has been shown that the 36 kDa protein is the Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen, PCNA. PCNA has been described as an essential accessory factor to the delta polymerase, which is required for leading-strand DNA replication and DNA repair. Cyclin D3 also associates with multiple protein kinases, p21 and PCNA, as shown herein. It is proposed that there exists a quaternary complex of D type cyclins, CDK, PCNA and p21, and that many combinatorial variations (cyclin D1, D3 with CDK2, 4 and 5) may assemble *in vivo*. These findings link a human putative G1 cyclin that is associated with oncogenesis with a well characterized DNA replication and repair factor.

(i) *Investigation of Proteins that Associate with Cyclin D*

To identify proteins that specifically associate with cyclin D, anti-cyclin D1 immunoprecipitates of [³⁵S] methionine-labelled WI38 human diploid fibroblasts lysates were examined (see Example 1, Experimental Procedures). WI38 cells were initially chosen for this study because they are a relatively normal cell line that expresses reasonably high levels of cyclin D1 and a low level of cyclin D3 mRNA (Won *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* (1992). Human 293 transformed primary embryonal kidney cells were used as controls because they express all three D cyclin mRNAs and proteins at extremely low levels (Xiong, *et al.*, *Cell* 65:691-699 (1991)). WI38 cells express a readily detectable 35 kDa polypeptide that can be immunoprecipitated by the anti-cyclin D1 antiserum. The identity of the 35 kDa protein as cyclin D1 was confirmed by comparison of an immunoprecipitate of the same WI38 cell lysate with pre-immune serum, and with a similar precipitation of 293 cell lysate

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with the same anti-cyclin D1 antiserum. Because of the existence of three closely related cyclin D genes in human cells, and weak cross-reactivity of the anti-cyclin D1 antibody to other cyclin D proteins, the identity of the 35 kDa band was further investigated by partial proteolytic mapping. *S. aureus* V8 partial proteolysis of the 35 kDa band revealed the same pattern as that of similar cleaved cyclin D1 synthesized *in vitro*, but not as that of cyclin D2 or D3.

In addition to the intense 35 kDa band corresponding to cyclin D1, three other major bands, p36, p33 and p21 and one minor band, p31 (where the number indicates the apparent molecular weights), appeared specifically in the anti-cyclin D1 precipitates. These polypeptides are absent from precipitates of W138 cell lysate using pre-immune serum or precipitates of 293 cell lysates with the same anti-cyclin D1 antibody. The possibility that any of these four bands, in particular p31 and p33, might be cyclin D2 or D3 was ruled out by comparing their partial V8 proteolysis patterns with those of *in vitro* translated D2 and D3. Precipitation of these polypeptides with anti-cyclin D1 serum is also not likely to be due to the presence of cross-reactive epitopes in any of these proteins, as these proteins were not detected following immunoprecipitation coupled with Western blotting using the same antibody. Experiments to identify the cyclin D1-associated proteins are described below.

(ii) *CKD5 Associates with D-Type Cyclins*

It has been previously reported that in murine macrophages, cyclin D1/*cyll* associates with a polypeptide that cross-reacts with an antibody to full-length p34cdc2 of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (G8), but not with an antibody prepared against the C-terminus of human p34cdc2 (Draetta *et al.*, *Cell* 50:319-325 (1987); Draetta and Beach, *Cell* 54:17-26. (1988); Matsushime *et al.*, *Cell* 65:701-713 (1991). Essentially identical results were presently obtained in human W138 cells, suggesting that cyclin D1 associates with a relative of human CDC2.

The G8 antibody was used to screen human cDNA expression libraries (see Example 1, Experimental Procedures), in order to isolate putative D-type cyclin-associated kinases. Thirty four G8-positive cDNA clones were identified from a HeLa cell cDNA library. Among these, 17 clones encoded CDC2 and another 14 encoded for CDK2. One of the remaining clones encodes an ORF of 292 amino acid residues (SEQ ID Nos. 1 and 2) with a predicted molecular weight of 33,283 daltons. This clone is designated CDK5, since it shares extensive amino acid identity to the known cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs), including *S. pombe* CDC2 (53.4%), *S. cerevisiae* CDC28 (55.9%), human CDC2 (56.8%), and human CDK2 (60.3%), and associates with human D-type cyclins (see below). CDK5 encodes a

sequence of DLKKYFD at amino acid sequence 86 to 92, while the corresponding region of human CDC2 has the sequence of DLKKYLD and CDK2 has DLKKFMD.

To determine whether CDK5 associates with D cyclins, an antiserum was raised against a peptide corresponding to the unique carboxy-terminal region of CDK5 (see Example 1, Experimental Procedures). This serum does not cross react with human CDC2, CDK2, or CDK4. Immunoprecipitation or Western-blotting following immunoprecipitation showed that this antiserum detected a polypeptide in cell lysate with an apparent molecular weight of 31 kDa (p31), which co-migrated with CDK5 polypeptide synthesized *in vitro*, and whose signal was effectively competed away by the CDK5 antigenic peptide. The identity of the 31 kDa protein precipitated by the anti-CDK5 antibody was further confirmed to be CDK5 by comparing the partial V8 proteolytic mapping of p31 with *in vitro* translated CDK5.

Immunoprecipitation of cell lysates of ³⁵S-methionine labeled W138 cells using the anti-CDK5 antiserum revealed several polypeptides, in addition to p31^{CDK5}. Among these, polypeptides of 36 kDa (p36), p35 kDa (p35), 33 kDa (p33) and 21 kDa (p21) were most prominent and specifically coprecipitated by the anti-CDK5 antiserum. All four polypeptides were absent from precipitates with the pre-immune serum or in the presence of excess amount of the CDK5 carboxy-terminal peptide.

The electrophoretic mobilities of p35 and p33 were found to be the same as that of *in vitro* translated human cyclin D1 and D3, respectively. To directly test the possibility that the CDK5-associated p35 might correspond to cyclin D1, CDK5 immunoprecipitates were blotted with anti-cyclin D1 antisera. A 35 kDa polypeptide, which co-migrated with p35^{cyclin D1}, was detected by the anti-cyclin D1 antiserum. Reciprocal blotting of anti-cyclin D1 immunocomplexes by the CDK5 antiserum also revealed the presence of a 31 kDa polypeptide which had the same mobility as p31^{CDK5}. Similarly, CDK5 has also been detected in anti-cyclin D3 immunoprecipitates. These data indicate that the CDK5-associated p35 is cyclin D1, and CDK5-associated p33 is cyclin D3.

To seek conclusive evidence of the identity of the CDK5-associated p35 and p33 proteins, partial proteolytic mapping was employed (Cleveland *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 252:1102-1106 (1977)). ³⁵S-labelled p35 purified from anti-CDK5 immunoprecipitates was subjected to partial *S. aureus* V8 protease digestion and compared with similarly treated human p35^{cyclin D1} obtained either from *in vitro* translation or from an anti-cyclin D1 immunoprecipitation. The V8 proteolytic pattern of p35 from anti-CDK5 immunoprecipitates was identical to that of cyclin D1, but distinct from that of cyclin D3. Similar experiments were also performed to confirm the identity of p33. The partial proteolytic pattern of the CDK5-associated p33 is identical to that of an *in vitro* translated human cyclin

D3, but not D1. Conversely, it has also been determined that the partial V8 digestion pattern of the cyclin D1-associated p31 is identical to CDK5 obtained either from *in vitro* translation or anti-CDK5 immunoprecipitation.

5 (iii) *CDK2 Associates with Cyclin D*

The apparent molecular weight of the cyclin D1-associated p33 (e.g. in the anti-cyclin D1 precipitates), and also the cross reactivity of p33^{CDK2} with the G8 antibody suggests the possibility that p33 might be CDK2. To test this, anti-CDK2 precipitate of a [³⁵S] methionine-labelled WI38 cell lysate was compared with an anti-cyclin D1 precipitate. As
10 expected, the anti-C terminal CDK2 serum precipitated a 33 kDa protein which was confirmed to be p33^{CDK2} by comparing the partial *S. aureus* V8 proteolysis pattern of the 33 kDa band with that of *in vitro* translated CDK2. Moreover, p33^{CDK2} comigrated with the p33 present in the anti-cyclin D1 precipitate. Reciprocally, anti-CDK2 antiserum also precipitated a 35 kDa protein which comigrated with cyclin D1.

To seek further evidence for the existence of a possible association between CDK2
15 and cyclin D1, a WI38 cell lysate was immunoprecipitated with anti-cyclin D1, separated on SDS-PAGE, and immunoblotted with anti-CDK2 antiserum. The anti-CDK2 antibody was raised against a carboxy-terminal peptide (Pagano *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 11:961-971 (1992)) and its specificity was checked by immunoblotting bacterially-expressed human CDC2, CDK2,
20 CDK3, CDK4 and CDK5. Only CDK2, and not the other four CDK proteins, was recognized by this antibody. CDK2 protein was detected in WI38 cell lysates that were immunoprecipitated with either anti-CDK2 or anti-cyclin D1, but not in lysate precipitated with pre-immune serum or with anti-CDK2 pre-incubated with competing antigenic peptides. In a reciprocal Western blot experiment, cell lysate was immunoprecipitated with anti-CDK2
25 and blotted with anti-cyclin D1. Cyclin D1 was detected in the anti-cyclin D1 and anti-CDK2 immunoprecipitates, but not in precipitates from either preimmune serum or anti-CDK2 antiserum pre-incubated with a competing CDK2 peptide.

To test whether CDK2 also associates with cyclin D3, immunoprecipitates formed using antiserum to the C-terminal peptide of human cyclin D3 (see Example 1, Experimental
30 Procedures) were blotted with anti-CDK2 antiserum. CDK2 was weakly detected in the anti-cyclin D3 precipitate, but not in the control precipitate with anti-cyclin D3 antiserum pre-incubated with a competing antigen peptide.

Finally, to further confirm the association between CDK2 and cyclin D, partial proteolytic mapping experiments were conducted. Initially, attempts were made to
35 proteolytically map the cyclin D1-associated p33 to compare it with CDK2. However, because of the comigration of CDK2 with yet another predominant protein kinase in the anti-

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cyclin D1 precipitates, a different proteolytic pattern was obtained. Therefore, the converse experiment was performed. The 35 kDa band in anti-CDK2 immunoprecipitates was excised from SDS-polyacrylamide gel, partially digested with V8 protease and electrophoretically separated and compared with V8 digested p35^{cyclin D1} derived either from *in vitro* translation or from an anti-cyclin D1 immunoprecipitation. The pattern of proteolytic cleavage was the same in each case.

(iv) *pSK-J3/CDK4 is the Predominant p33 Protein Associated with Cyclin D1*

The difference in the proteolytic pattern of cyclin D1-associated p33 from that of CDK2 suggested that the majority of D1-associated p33 corresponds to a protein other than CDK2. A protein kinase called PSK-J3, originally identified in a screen with mixed oligonucleotide probes derived from conserved regions of serine/threonine kinases (Hanks, S.K., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:388-392 (1987)), was believed to have cyclin D binding properties. The predicted molecular mass of PSK-J3 is 34 kDa, close to that of p33. Because of its association with D cyclins, as demonstrated below, PSK-J3 is referred to hereinafter as CDK4. *In vitro* translated CDK4, and that precipitated from a cell lysate with anti-CDK4 serum, demonstrated the same electrophoretic mobility as CDK2 and the D1-associated p33. The identify of CDK4 precipitated by the anti-CDK4 antiserum was confirmed by comparing its partial V8 mapping pattern to that of *in vitro* translated CDK4.

Immunoprecipitation-Western blotting experiments were carried out to directly test whether the cyclin D1-associated p33 is CDK4. An anti-CDK4 serum reacted with a 33 kDa protein present in anti-cyclin D1 immunoprecipitates that has the same mobility as the CDK4 precipitated by anti-CDK4, but did not react with cell lysate precipitates of either CDK2 or CDK5. Reciprocally, the anti-CDK4 antiserum also precipitated a 35 kDa protein detected by anti-cyclin D1 antibody. To further confirm the identity of the cyclin D1-associated p33, the partial V8 digestion pattern of p33 was compared to that of immunoprecipitated CDK4 and CDK2. The cyclin D1-associated p33 displayed a very similar pattern to that of CDK4, but was quite dissimilar to that of CDK2. This result indicates that CDK4 is considerably more abundant (at least as crudely assayed by methionine labelling) than CDK2 in anti-cyclin D1 precipitates of WI38 cells. Similarly, a 33kDa polypeptide (p33) seen in anti-CDK4 immunoprecipitate has been identified to be cyclin D3 by partial V8 peptide mapping.

(v) *Association of p21 with Cyclin D1 and CDK2*

In [³⁵S] methionine-labelled WI38 lysate precipitated with anti-cyclin D1 serum, a 21 kDa protein (p21) appeared to associate specifically with cyclin D1. p21 was not present in the precipitates with pre-immune serum, nor in the anti-cyclin D1 precipitate derived from

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293 cells, which contain undetectable levels of cyclin D1. Specific association of p21 with cyclin D1 was further supported by the presence of a comigrating 21 kDa protein in immunoprecipitates formed with sera against CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5. When anti-CDK2 antiserum was pre-blocked with a competing CDK2 peptide, the p21 band, and also p33^{CDK2} and p35^{cyclin D1} were not seen. Similarly, p21 was also absent from anti-CDK5 immunoprecipitates if the antiserum was pre-incubated with the CDK5 carboxy-terminal antigen peptide. p21 was not recognized in Western blots by any of the anti-CDK or anti-cyclin D antibodies used in this study. Furthermore, although the total immunoprecipitable CDK2 in 293 cells is similar to that in WI38 cells, the p21 band was not present in the CDK2 immunoprecipitates from 293 cell lysates. This finding suggests that the association of CDK2 and p21 is dependent on cyclin D.

To determine whether the p21 from cyclin D1 immunoprecipitates and CDK2 immunoprecipitates correspond to the same polypeptide, the partial V8 proteolytic pattern of the p21 purified from each source were compared. They are indeed the same. The p21 precipitated by anti-CDK5 antiserum was also found to be the same as cyclin D1-associated p21. The p21 in the anti-CDK4 immunoprecipitation was also proteolytically mapped. It gave an identical pattern to the cyclin D1-associated p21. p21 does not correspond to the human max protein or p21^{ras}, as its electrophoretic mobility is faster than that of either and it was not recognized by an anti-human ras antibody on Western blots. [Should we add p21 sequence?]

(vi) Cyclin D1-Associated p36 is PCNA

As set out above, anti-cyclin D1 precipitates of WI38 cells show associated polypeptides of 21 kDa, 31 kDa and 33 kDa and also a prominent protein of 36 kDa. p36 was not detected in control precipitates, using either pre-immune serum or in 293 lysates. A 36 kDa protein, in a lower abundance was also detected in CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5 immunoprecipitates, but not in the precipitates with antiserum pre-incubated with competing peptides.

While attempting to establish the identity of the p36, four observations suggested the possibility that it might be the human proliferating nuclear antigen, PCNA. First, in an asynchronous population of proliferating WI38 cells, cyclin D1 was observed to be predominantly a nuclear protein, although the distribution is not identical to the speckled pattern of PCNA (Bravo, R. and H. MacDonald-Bravo, *EMBO J.*, 4:655-661 (1985); Madsen, P. and J.E. Celis, *FEBS Lett.*, 193:5-11 (1985). Second, while the level of cyclin D1 is relatively constant in mitogenically activated WI38 cells, the p36 in [³⁵S] methionine-labelled cyclin D1 immunoprecipitates was low in quiescent cells and increased at 10-14

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hours after stimulation. Ten to fourteen hours after serum stimulation, many WI38 cells are in the late G1, a time which coincides with the onset of PCNA synthesis in serum-stimulated 3T3 fibroblasts (Bravo, R. and H. MacDonald-Bravo, *EMBO J.*, 3:3177-3181 (1984); Celis, J.E. and A. Celis, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 82:3262-3268 (1985); Madsen P. and J.E. Celis, *FEBS Lett.*, 193:5-11 (1985). Third, the apparent molecular weight of p36 is similar to that of PCNA. Finally, anti-PCNA antibody precipitated a 35 kDa polypeptide whose electrophoretic mobility is similar to that of p35^{cyclin D1}. The identify of the p36 precipitated by the anti-PCNA antibody has been confirmed as PCNA by comparing its V8 peptide map to that of *in vitro* translated PCNA.

Immunoprecipitation-Western blot experiments were carried out to test directly the possibility that p36 is PCNA. PCNA was readily detected in anti-cyclin D1, cyclin D3, CDK2 and CDK5 immunoprecipitates, but not in the respective control precipitates. In a reciprocal experiment, cyclin D1 and CDK2 were also detected in anti-PCNA immunoprecipitates. It has not been possible to convincingly detect cyclin D3 or CDK5 in PCNA precipitates, possibly due to the low abundance of both proteins in WI38 cells and the relatively poor sensitivity of the D3 and CDK5 antisera in Western blots.

To further assess the similarity between the PCNA and the p36 polypeptide associated with cyclin D1 and CDK2, p36 bands were purified from cyclin D1 and CDK2 immunoprecipitates, separated on SDS-PAGE and their partial V8 proteolytic mapping pattern was compared with that of PCNA. Digestion of cyclin D1-associated p36 by V8 protease revealed the same pattern as that of PCNA derived from anti-PCNA immunoprecipitates and *in vitro* translated PCNA. Similarly, the digestion patterns of CDK2- and CDK5-associated p36 also match to that of PCNA. The p36 associated with cyclin D1 is PCNA. In addition, proteolytic mapping of the p21 detected in anti-PCNA immunoprecipitate demonstrated it to be the same as cyclin D1-associated p21 described above.

(viii) Subunit complexes of other cyclins

PCNA and p21 not only associate with cyclin D-CDK to form a quaternary complex as described above, but also are present as universal components of cyclin-CDK complexes in many other normal cells example. In lysates of WI38 cells and HSF43 cells immunoprecipitated with anti-cyclin A antibody, it was found that cyclin A associates with PCNA, CDC2, CDK2, and p21.

Likewise, analysis of ³⁵S-methionine-labeled anti-cyclin B1 immunoprecipitates from WI38 and HSF43 lysates revealed a quaternary complex, comprising cyclin B1, a CDK, p21 and PCNA.

Although the experimental techniques used in this study do not formally allow a distinction between the existence of multiple pair-wise interactions between each protein, the data are most simply explained if D cyclin, PCNA, CDK⁷ and p21 form a quaternary complex. Comparison of the intensity of the methionine-labelled bands in the immunoprecipitation reactions suggest that not all the cyclin D is present in the complex, nor is all the PCNA. However, the relative intensity of the p36 (PCNA), p33 (CDK4) and p21 bands in an anti-cyclin D precipitate is very similar. The results presented herein do not rule out the possibility that cyclin D, with or without the associated proteins described here, might associate with additional partners *in vivo*. In particular, two polypeptides that migrate either side of the 97KD molecular weight marker are apparent in anti-cyclin D precipitation reaction.

PCNA has been described as an essential accessory factor to the delta polymerase, that is required both for leading-strand DNA replication and also for DNA repair (Prelich, G. *et al.*, *Nature*, 326:517-520 (1987); Prelich G. and B. Stillman, *Cell*, 53:117-126 (1988); Toschi, L. and R. Bravo, *J. Cell Biol.*, 107:1623-1628 (1988); M.K.K. Shiviji, *et al.*, *Cell*, 69:367-374 (1992). It localizes in the nucleus at sites of active DNA synthesis and the localization of PCNA, but not its synthesis, is dependent on DNA synthesis. It was not possible to detect phosphorylation of any of the respective subunits in *in vitro* kinase reactions, suggesting that neither PCNA nor p21 is a primary substrate of cyclin D/CDK.

The cyclin D/CDK enzymes that associate with PCNA and p21 might assemble *in vivo* into a more elaborate multi-protein-DNA synthetic complex, one component of which might be the physiological substrate of cyclin D/CDK. PCNA has generally been biochemically purified from cells in a monomeric form that is unassociated with other proteins (Prelich, G. *et al.*, *Nature* 346:760-763 (1987)). It is possible that the multi-protein complexes described in the present study were over-looked because they do not comprise the majority of the cellular PCNA. Alternatively, it is possible that PCNA has further non-DNA synthetic cell cycle regulatory roles that have not previously been described and that involve cyclin D and CDK proteins. However, the present studies do provide the first biochemical indication of a possible function of D-type cyclins, as modulators of PCNA function.

The importance of the quaternary complex is emphasized by the new discovery that cellular transformation by DNA tumor viruses is associated with selective subunit rearrangement of the cyclin D complexes, as well as other cell cycle complexes, including cyclin A, CDC2, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5 complexes. In particular, introduction of SV40 DNA tumor virus or its oncogenic gene product large T antigen into normal human diploid fibroblasts (HDF) causes disruption of the association between cyclin D and PCNA, CDKs (such as CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5) and p21. After dissociation from cyclin D and p21,

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CDK4 kinase becomes associated with a 16 kDa polypeptide (p16). Similarly, SV40 transformation causes a decrease of association of p21 with cyclin A in HDF; and adenovirus-(293 cell line) or human papilloma virus- (HeLa cell line) transformed cells, p21 is completely disassociated from cyclin A. A 19 kDa peptide, p19, then appears in a complex with cyclin A. Therefore, p21 is associated with cyclin kinases only in normal, untransformed cells, whereas p16, p19 and possibly other related proteins are present in cyclin complexes in transformed cells.

II. Cyclin Complexes in Transformed Cells

As described below, the present observations provide striking evidence that the cyclin/CDK family of enzymes that act at multiple key steps in the cell division are grossly altered in a variety of oncogenically transformed cells. In each member of the cyclin/CDK family examined, association with PCNA and p21. However, upon transformation with the DNA tumor virus SV40, or its transforming antigen (T), the cyclin D/CDK/PCNA/p21 complexes are disrupted. In transformed cells, CDK4 totally dissociates from cyclin D, PCNA, and p21 and, instead, associate exclusively with a polypeptide of 16kd (p16). Quaternary complexes containing cyclins A or B1 and p21/CDK/PCNA also undergo subunit rearrangement in transformed cells. Both PCNA and p21 are no longer associated with CDC2-cyclin B1 binary complexes. Cyclin A complexes no longer contain p21, rather, a new 19 kd polypeptide (p19) is found in association with cyclin A. This pattern of subunit rearrangement of cyclin-CDK complexes has been discovered in not only in SV40-transformed cells, but also in cells transformed with adenovirus or papilloma virus. Moreover, the pattern of subunit composition of the cyclin-CDK family was grossly abnormal in non-virally transformed cells, such as the p53-deficient cells derived from Li-Fraumeni patients, as well as the epidermal A-431 carcinoma cell, and the pharynx squamous cell carcinoma FaDu.

(i) Disruption of cyclin D/CDK/PCNA/p21 complexes in SV40-transformed cells

While cyclin D/CDK/PCNA/p21 quaternary complexes were detected in normal fibroblast cells (e.g. WI38 and HS68) as described above, such complexes were not detected in several other cell lines that have been virally transformed (e.g. the human 293 cell line). Given the apparent difference, the subunit compositions of cyclin D complexes in normal diploid fibroblasts and their transformed derivatives were more closely compared. The WI38 VA13, subline 2RA (hereafter referred to as VA13), is an SV40 virus-transformed derivative of the WI38 cell line. Anti-cyclin D1 immunoprecipitates of ³⁵S methionine-labeled WI38

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and VA13 lysates were examined. As demonstrated above for WI38 cells, the anti-cyclin D1 antiserum precipitates a dominant 35-kD band corresponding to cyclin D1 and three major associated proteins, p36^{PCNA}, p33^{CDK4}, and p21. In SV40-transformed VA13 cells, the level of cyclin D1 is decreased by two- to threefold as determined by autoradiography of ³⁵S methionine-labeled immunoprecipitates, and by Western blotting. However, none of the three major cyclin D1-associated proteins was visibly associated with cyclin D1 in SV40 transformed VA13 cells. Reciprocal immunoprecipitations were carried out with anti-CDK4 and anti-CDK2 antisera to confirm the observed disruption of cyclin D complexes in SV40 - transformed cells. In WI38 cells, anti-CDK4 antibody precipitated CDK4 in addition to three major associated proteins, p36^{PCNA}, p35^{cyclin D1}, and p21. In SV40-transformed VA13 cells, whereas CDK4 is present at a similar level compared with untransformed WI38 cells, no detectable PCNA, cyclin D1, or p21 was present in the anti-CDK4 immunoprecipitates. Similar results were also observed in immunoprecipitates with anti-CDK2, another cyclin D-associated kinase catalytic subunit. Cyclin D1 is one of the major CDK2-associated proteins in WI38 cells, but the association is undetectable in SV40-transformed VA13 cells, even though the level of CDK2 is similar or slightly higher in the transformed cells. Also, the level of CDK2-associated p21 was reduced in transformed cells, but is present at a detectable level.

Several additional normal human diploid fibroblast cell lines and their SV40-transformed derivatives were examined. HSF43, a diploid fibroblast cell line derived from neonatal foreskin and CT10-2C-T1 (hereafter referred to as CT10), was obtained from HSP43 by introduction of a plasmid containing the SV40 large tumor antigen gene driven by a Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) promoter (Ray et al. *J Cell Biochem* 42:13-31, (1990)). The pattern of subunit composition and dissociation of the normal and transformed cells was very similar to that observed in the WI38 and VA13 cells. No cyclin D1 was seen in anti-CDK4, anti-CDK2, and anti-CDC2 immunoprecipitates prepared from T-transformed CT10 cells, but it was apparent in the HSF43 cells. Reciprocally, CDK4 was not seen in anti-cyclin D1 precipitates in CT10 cells. CDK4-associated PCNA and p21 were also not detected in CT10 cells. p21 in the T-transformed cells appeared to be replaced by a newly identified pl6 protein as in the VA13 cell line. In addition, essentially identical results were also obtained from other pairs of human fibroblast cell lines, IMR-90, a normal human lung diploid fibroblast cell line and its T-transformed derivative IDH4 (Shay et al. *Biochem Biophys Acta* 1072:1-7 (1992)), as well as a pair of monkey cell lines, CV-1, a pseudodiploid kidney cell line, and its SV40-transformed derivative COS-1.

To further confirm the observed dissociation of cyclin D complexes in transformed cells, immunoprecipitation coupled with immunoblotting experiments, was performed to

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avoid potential artifacts that can sometimes arise in metabolic labeling experiments. Total lysates prepared from either untransformed WI38 or SV40-transformed VA13 cells were immunoprecipitated with a battery of antibodies, separated electrophoretically, and blotted with various secondary antibodies. CDK4, CDK2, and PCNA were either not detected (CDK4) or were present at dramatically decreased levels (CDK2 and PCNA) in anti-cyclin D1 precipitates derived from SV40-transformed cells. In each case, direct immunoblotting confirmed that the absolute level of CDK4, CDK2, and PCNA is similar in normal and transformed cells. Reciprocally, cyclin D1 was not detected in either anti-CDK2 or anti-CDK4 precipitates derived from transformed VA13 cells. The same results were also obtained from each of the other pair of cell lines, HSF43 and CT10.

(ii) *Subunit rearrangement of cyclin A and B complexes in transformed cells*

The subunit composition of cyclin A complexes in untransformed WI38 cells and SV40-transformed VA13 cells were examined. As described above, cyclin A associates with p36PCNA, p33CDC2 p33CDK2, and p21 in WI38 cells. In SV40-transformed VA13 cells, the level of both cyclin A itself and cyclin A-associated CDC2/CDK2 increased approximately threefold. Reciprocally, the level of CDC2- and CDK2-associated cyclin A is also increased two- to threefold..

The level of cyclin A-associated p21, as determined by immunoprecipitation of ³⁵S methionine-labeled cell lysates, is reduced in VA13 cells as compared with WI38 cells. A low level of p21 is also present in the immunoprecipitates prepared from VA13 cells using antisera against CDK2, the major catalytic partner of cyclin A. Consistently, the same results were obtained using HSF43 and CT10 cells, in addition to normal IMR-90 cells versus their T-transformed IDH cells, and monkey CV-1/COS-1 pair cell lines.

A number of other polypeptides were noticed in cyclin A precipitates that are specific to untransformed cells or to transformed cells. For example, a protein with a molecular mass of 42 kD is seen as a predominant band in untransformed WI38 or HSF43 cells but not in transformed VA13 or CT10 cells. Conversely, a polypeptide of 95 kD, which might correspond to the T antigen, is seen only in transformed cells, as is a 19 kd polypeptide (discussed below).

The subunit composition of cyclin B1 complexes in normal and transformed cells was also examined. In common with cyclin D1, the quaternary complex of cyclin B1/CDK/p21/PCNA is altered in both SV40-transformed VA13 cells and T-transformed CT10 cells as compared with nontransformed WI38 and HSF43 cells. Thus, neither PCNA nor p21 associates with cyclin B/CDK in the transformed cells. However, as anticipated, CDC2 is associated with cyclin B1 (p62) in VA13, CT10, 293, and HeLa cells.

(iii) *Cyclin and CDK complexes in other DNA tumor virus-transformed cells*

To investigate whether cyclin-CDK complexes are also altered in other human tumor cells, papilloma virus-containing cervix carcinoma HeLa cells and adenovirus-transformed primary kidney 293 cells were examined for the subunit composition of various cyclin and CDK complexes. Both of these cell lines have been used widely in biochemical studies of the mammalian cell cycle. Cyclin D1 is expressed at a low level in HeLa cells and is barely detectable in 293 cells. The subunit composition of other cyclin/CDK complexes, however, can be investigated. The well-established association of CDC2-cyclin B1, CDC2-cyclin A, and CDK2-cyclin A were all readily detected in both HeLa and 293 cells. No p21 was seen, however, in anti-CDC2, anti-CDK2, anti-cyclin A, or anti-cyclin B1 immunoprecipitates from either HeLa or 293 cells. Thus, the quaternary complexes of cyclin A/CDK/p21/PCNA and cyclin B1/CDK/p21/PCNA are either not assembled or are present at extremely low levels in these DNA tumor virus-transformed cells. In fact, a new cyclin A complex appeared, in which p21 seems to be replaced by a polypeptide of 19 kD. A similar 19 kD polypeptide is present in anti-cyclin A precipitates from SV40-transformed human VA13, CT10, IDH4, and even monkey COS-1 cells. Furthermore, in 293 and HeLa cells, the subunit composition of CDK4 is identical to that of the T-antigen-transformed cells. Cyclin D1 is not associated with CDK4 (trivially attributable to absence of cyclin D from the cell), but PCNA and p21 are also absent. p21 has been replaced by p16 in HeLa and 293 cells. Interestingly, CDK4-associated p16 is detected at very low levels in untransformed WI38 or HSF43 cells. Proteolytic cleavage mapping in each case revealed that the CDK4-associated p16 from HeLa, 293, VA13 and WI38 cells is identical, but different from p21. The presence of p19 and p16 in cells transformed by three different viruses and p16 in untransformed cells indicates that they are not virally encoded proteins.

(iv) *Alteration of cyclin and CDK complexes in Li-Fraumeni cells*

Fibroblasts from familial Li-Fraumeni patients exhibit an elevated rate of spontaneous abnormalities, including aneuploidy and immortalization (Li et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 43:1365-1373 (1969); and Bischoff et al. *Cancer Res* 50:7979-7984 (1990)). These cells do not contain any known viruses; instead single-base heterozygous mutations of the tumor suppressor gene p53 are the only reported germ-line alteration. Escape from senescence and spontaneous immortalization of Li-Fraumeni fibroblasts during continued passage *in vitro* is associated with secondary loss of the wild-type p53 allele. ³⁵S methionine-labeled cell lysates from a spontaneously immortalized Li-Fraumeni cell line, LCS041 (passage >170) were immunoprecipitated with a variety of antibodies and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The level of most of these proteins in LCS041 cells is similar to that in normal diploid fibroblasts as

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determined by metabolic labeling and immunoblotting, except that cyclin A is expressed at a much lower level compared with normal fibroblasts. The subunit composition of cyclin and CDK complexes is grossly abnormal in LCS041 cells. cyclin B1-CDC2 complexes exist, as in HeLa and 293 cells, and are not associated with p21 or PCNA. The cyclin D1-CDK4 association is reduced to a barely detectable level in LCS041 cells, and both PCNA and p21 are absent. p21 was not detected in any of the cyclin-CDK complexes investigated in LCS041 cells and did not appear to be replaced by p16 or p19 proteins as occurs in T-anti-gen-transformed fibroblasts. The level of PCNA associated with cyclin-CDK complexes is also dramatically reduced in every case. Direct immunoblotting demonstrated that the abundance of PCNA is higher in LCS041 cells, compared with normal fibroblasts, but PCNA is dramatically reduced or entirely absent from immunocomplexes isolated with anti-CDC2, CDK2, CDK4, cyclin A, cyclin B1, and cyclin D1. Essentially identical results were also obtained by use of another Li-Fraumeni cell line, LCS087.

15 III. Cloning of p16 and inhibitor of CDK4

The two-hybrid screening system (Fields et al. *Nature* 340:254 (1989)) was utilized to search for proteins that could interact with human CDK4, and more specifically, to isolate a cDNA encoding p16. Two-hybrid screening relies on reconstituting a functional GAL4 activator from two separated fusion proteins: the GAL4 DNA-binding domain fused to CDK4, GAL4db-CDK4; and the GAL4 activation domain fused to the proteins encoded by HeLa cDNAs, GAL4ad-cDNA. YPB2 was used as the recipient yeast as it is a strain that contains two chromosomal genes under the control of two different GAL4-dependent promoters: HIS3 and LacZ. YPB2 was transformed with a mixture of two plasmids encoding, respectively, the GAL4db-CDK4 and the GAL4ad-cDNA fusions; several clones were obtained that grew in the absence of histidine and that turned blue in the presence of β -gal. From DNA sequencing data it was determined that each of the positive clones derived from the same gene, although one group represented mRNAs with a shorter 3' end. The sequence of these cDNAs contained, in-phase with the GAL4ad, an open reading frame encoding a protein of 148 amino acids with a predicted molecular weight of 15,845 daltons (see SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4). This protein is referred to hereinafter as INK4 (inhibitor of CDK4; see below). The sequence of p16INK4 was compared by standard methods with those present in the currently available data banks and no significant homologies were found.

To test if p16INK4 would specifically bind CDK4, YPB2 were cotransformed with the GAL4ad-p16INK4 fusion as well as with several target GAL4db fusion constructs containing, respectively, cdc2, CDK2, CDK4, CDK5, PCNA and Snf1 (a fission yeast

kinase). Transformed cells were plated with and without histidine. Only the GAL4db-CDK4 fusion interacted with GAL4ad-p16INK4 to an extent which allowed growth in the absence of histidine, indicating that this pair of fusion proteins specifically reconstituted a functional GAL4 activator able to enhance the expression of the HIS3 gene. The same result was
5 obtained when the ability to transactivate the expression of the β -galactosidase gene was assayed.

The specificity of this interaction was further demonstrated in a cell-free system, by mixing *in vitro* translated (^{35}S)-labeled CDKs with a purified bacterially-produced fusion protein consisting of glutathione-S transferase (GST) linked to p16INK4 (17). The GST-
10 p16INK4 fusion was recovered by binding to glutathione-sepharose beads and the association of each CDK was analyzed by gel electrophoresis. Consistent with the previous observations, GST-p16INK4 bound much more efficiently to CDK4 than to cdc2, CDK2 or CDK5.

Since the predicted molecular weight of p16INK4 is close to 16 Kd, the identity of p16INK4 as the CDK4-associated p16 protein found in transformed cell lines (see above) was
15 determined. Two *in vitro* translation products of 15 KD and 17 KD were obtained from the p16INK4 cDNA. These products, as well as the CDK4-associated p16 protein from HeLa cells were treated with N-chlorosuccinimide. The partial NCS-proteolytic pattern of the 17 KD cDNAINK4-derived product was very similar to the pattern obtained with the CDK4-associated p16 protein from HeLa cells, strongly suggesting that the p16INK4 cDNA actually
20 corresponds to p16. Partial digestion with V8 protease of the 17 KD cDNAINK4-derived product and p16 also yielded similar patterns. It is interesting to note that the p16INK4 protein overexpressed in insect cells has an electrophoretic mobility of 15 KD, and its NCS proteolytic map is identical to that obtained with the 15 KD cDNA derived product. This suggests that the actual p16INK4 found in human cells and the 17 KD *in vitro* translation
25 product correspond to posttranslationally modified proteins. The fact that the p16INK4 protein overexpressed in insect cells interacts with CDK4 suggests that this modification is not essential for the interaction (see below).

The identity between p16INK4 and the CDK4-associated protein p16 was further confirmed using antibodies raised against the purified GST-p16INK4 fusion protein. Several
30 human cell lines were used for this experiment: a normal cell line WI38, derived from normal lung fibroblasts; the VA13 cell line derived from WI38 by transformation with the SV40 T-antigen; and HeLa cells. As set out above, anti-CDK4 immunoprecipitates of WI38 revealed the association of CDK4 with cyclin D1, PCNA, p21 and p16. In contrast, in VA13 and HeLa cells CDK4 is only associated with p16. Anti-p16INK4 immunoprecipitates contained a
35 protein with an apparent molecular weight of 16 KD which was readily detectable in the two transformed cell lines, VA13 and HeLa but to a lesser extent in the normal cell line WI38.

This protein not only had the same electrophoretic mobility as the p16 protein coimmunoprecipitated with anti-CDK4 serum, but also had an identical NCS partial proteolytic pattern. In addition to p16INK4 a protein of 33Kd was observed in anti-p16 coimmunoprecipitates that was shown to be identical to CDK4 by V8-proteolytic mapping.

5 Northern analysis of the transcripts present in WI38 and VA13 cells indicated that the p16INK4 mRNA was around many times less abundant in WI38 cells compared to VA13 cells. This difference approximately corresponded to the observed difference in the amount of p16 protein between the two cell lines, suggesting the possibility that p16INK4 expression might be regulated at a transcriptional or post-transcriptional level. Indeed, in three non-
10 virally transformed cell lines the expression of p16INK4 could not be detected even after overexposure of the gel.

To study the biochemical consequences of the interaction of p16INK4 with CDK4, active CDK4-cyclin D complexes have been reconstituted *in vitro* by standard protocols (Kato et al. *Genes Dev* 7:331 (1993); and Ewen et al. *Cell* 73:487 (1993)). The three relevant
15 components, CDK4, p16INK4 and cyclin D1, were expressed in baculovirus-infected insect cells. Extracts were prepared from metabolically (³⁵S)-labeled insect cells that separately overexpressed p16INK4, CDK4 or cyclin D1, as well as from cells overexpressing both CDK4 and cyclin D1. In response to increasing amounts of p16INK4, corresponding decreases in the ability of CDK4 to phosphorylate Rb was observed. This inhibition
20 correlated with the association between p16INK4 and CDK4 as detected by immunoprecipitation. No inhibition was observed when CDK2-cyclin D2 complexes were used in a similar assay. To confirm that the inhibition of CDK4 was due to p16INK4, a His-tagged p16INK4 fusion protein (His-p16INK4) was created to have an amino terminal extension of 20 amino acids containing a tract of 6 histidine residues. This fusion protein was
25 overexpressed in baculovirus-infected insect cells, and was purified by virtue of the high-affinity association of the histidine tract to nickel-agarose beads. The His-p16INK4 protein preparation was shown to be >90% pure, and inhibited the activity of the CDK4-cyclin D1 complex under conditions similar to those used for inhibition by the whole lysates.

30 IV. Uses of the Invention

Based on work described herein, it is possible to detect altered complexes of cyclins CDK, PCNA, p21, p19, and p16 in cells obtained from a tissue or biological sample, such as blood, urine, feces, mucous, saliva, or biopsy (including cytological preparations). This has
35 potential for use for diagnostic and prognostic purposes since, for example, there is an apparent link between alteration of a subunit composition of composition of complexes and cellular transformation or abnormal cell proliferation. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods

described herein can be used to assess an individual's disease state or probability of developing a condition associated with or otherwise indicated by such rearrangements of complex subunits, and to monitor therapy effectiveness (by assessing the effect of a drug or drugs on subunit rearrangement).

5 For example, an agent can be developed that recognizes the interactions between CDKs, cyclins, PCNA and low molecular weight polypeptides (such as p21, p19 and p16). The agent can then be contacted with the sample of cells for which the transformation state is to be tested; presence of particular subunits in a complex will be indicative of transformation. For example, a CDK4-p16 complex will be indicative of transformation, as will a cyclin A-
10 p19 complex. Alternatively, agents which recognize different subunits can be used in conjunction, to determine the presence of interactions among the subunits. For example, an agent which recognizes p21 can be used in conjunction with an agent which recognizes a cyclin or a cyclin kinase, to determine whether p21 is complexed with either the cyclin or the cyclin kinase.

15 Antibodies specifically reactive with compounds of the quaternary complexes can be produced, using known methods, to be used as agents in these methods. For example, antisera can be produced by injecting an appropriate host (e.g., rabbits, mice, rats, pigs) with the D-type cyclin against which anti sera is desired and withdrawing blood from the host animal after sufficient time for antibodies to have been formed. Monoclonal antibodies can
20 also be produced using known techniques. Sambrook, J. *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Hallow, E. and D. Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, New York (1988). Antibodies specifically reactive with CDK5, CDK4 and other CDKs in general, p21, p19, p16, and cyclins can also be produced using known methods.

25 In an illustrative embodiment, antibodies are raised against the CDK4/p16 complex. To facilitate the production of such complexes in immunogenic form, the CDK4/p16 complex can be generated by chemical cross-linking. In another embodiment, a CDK4/p16 fusion protein is generated using single chain antibody technology to introduce an unstructured polypeptide linker region between the polypeptide sequences derived from each
30 of the proteins. This linker can facilitate enhanced flexibility of the fusion protein allowing each subunit to freely interact with the other, reduce steric hindrance between the two fragments, as well as allow appropriate folding of each fragment to occur. The linker can be of natural origin, such as a sequence determined to exist in random coil between two domains of a protein. Alternatively, the linker can be of synthetic origin. For instance, the sequence
35 (Gly₄Ser)₃ can be used as a synthetic unstructured linker. Linkers of this type are described in Huston *et al.* (1988) PNAS 85:4879; and U.S. Patent No. 5,091,513. Thus, immunogenic

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complexes resembling the CDK4/p16 complex can be generated, and subsequent antibodies isolated which recognize the complex but not the isolated subunits.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention particularly contemplates assays and kits for detecting p16 levels in cells. Antibodies specific for p16 (as described herein), or
5 nucleic acid probes directed to detecting mRNA levels of p16 transcripts, can be used to detect transformed cells. As described above, the level of p16 mRNA, and presumably p16 protein, is elevated in transformed cells relative to normal cells. Thus, detecting the level of p16 gene expression is diagnostically useful in determining the presence of transformed cells. In an illustrative embodiment, *in situ* hybridization assays can be performed using nucleic
10 acid probes directed to p16 sequences and generated by standard protocols (see, for example, the Taub et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,820,630; Falkow et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,358,935; and the Bresser et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,225,326).

A preferred assay of the present invention allows quantitative differences to be ascertained in p16 levels between transformed which a characterized by p16/CDK4
15 complexes, and untransformed cells. Briefly, cells, either as single cell suspensions or as tissue slices may be deposited on solid supports such as glass slides. Alternatively, cells are placed into a single cell suspension of about 10^5 - 10^6 cells per ml. The cells are fixed by choosing a fixative which provides the best spatial resolution of the cells and the optimal hybridization efficiency when nucleic acid probes are employed, or the optimal binding
20 affinity and specificity when anti-p16 Abs are utilized.

In the instance of nucleic acid probes, the hybridization can then carried out in the same solution which effects fixation. This solution contains both a fixative and a chaotropic agent such as formamide. Also included in this solution is a hybrid stabilizing agent such as concentrated lithium chloride or ammonium acetate solution, a buffer, low molecular weight
25 DNA and/or ribosomal RNA (sized to 50 bases) to diminish non-specific binding, and a pore forming agent to facilitate probe entry into the cells. Nuclease inhibitors such as vanadyl ribonucleoside complexes may also be included.

To the hybridization solution is added the p16 probe, to hybridize with a target polynucleotide. The most preferable probe is a single-stranded anti-sense probe. For
30 hybridization to cellular mRNA, a probe of approximately 75 to 150 bases in length is used. The hybridization solution containing the probe is added in an amount sufficient to cover the cells when using immobilized cells. The cells are then incubated at a optimal temperature.

The probes may be detectably labeled prior to the hybridization reaction. Alternatively, a detectable label may be selected which binds to the hybridization product.
35 Probes may be labeled with any detectable group for use in practicing the invention. Such detectable group can be any material having a detectable physical or chemical property. Such

detectable labels have been well-developed in the field of immunoassays and in general most any label useful in such methods can be applied to the present invention. Particularly useful are enzymatically active groups, such as enzymes (see *Clin. Chem.*, 22:1243 (1976)), enzyme substrates (see British Pat. Spec. 1,548,741), coenzymes (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,230,797 and 4,238,565) and enzyme inhibitors (see U.S. Pat. No. 4,134,792); fluorescent markers (see 5 *Clin. Chem.*, 25:353 (1979); chromophores; luminescent compounds such as chemiluminescent and bioluminescent markers (see *Clin. Chem.*, 25:512 (1979)); specifically bindable ligands; proximal interacting pairs; and radioisotopes such as ^3H , ^{35}S , ^{32}P , ^{125}I and ^{14}C .

10 In similar fashion, anti-p16 antibodies can be labeled and used to detect the presence of p16 protein in samples of cells.

The present invention also includes a method of screening compounds or molecules for their ability to inhibit or suppress the transformation of a cell. A compound or molecule to be assessed for its ability to inhibit transformation is contacted with the cells, under 15 conditions appropriate for entry of the compound or molecule into the cells. Transformation of the cell will result in selective rearrangement of subunits in the cyclin complexes. Comparison of the rate or extent of rearrangement in the presence of the compound or molecule being assessed with that of an appropriate control (e.g., the same type of cells without added test drug) will demonstrate the ability or inability of the compound or 20 molecule to inhibit subunit rearrangement. Drugs which inhibit subunit rearrangement are also the subject of this invention.

For example, protein kinase-D type cyclin complex formation can be prevented in a direct manner by, for example, introducing into cells a drug or other agent which binds the protein kinase or the D-type cyclin or otherwise interferes with the physical association 25 between the cyclin and the protein kinase it activates (e.g., by intercalation) or disrupts the catalytic activity of the enzyme. This can be effected by means of antibodies which bind the kinase or the cyclin or a peptide or low molecular weight organic compound which, like the endogenous D-type cyclin, binds the protein kinase, but whose binding does not result in activation of the enzyme or results in its being disabled or degraded. Peptides and small 30 organic compounds to be used for this purpose can be designed, based on analysis of the amino acid sequences of D-type cyclins, to include residues necessary for binding and to exclude residues whose presence results in activation. This can be done, for example, by systematically mapping the binding site(s) and designing molecules which recognize or otherwise associate with the site(s) necessary for activation, but do not cause activation. As 35 described herein, there is differential expression in tissues of D-type cyclins, as well as the complexes formed with CDKs. Thus, it is possible to selectively decrease mitotic capability

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of cells by the use of an agent (e.g., an antibody or anti-sense or other nucleic acid molecule) which is designed to interfere with (inhibit) the activity and/or level of a complex comprising a particular D type cyclin and CDK. For example, in treating tumors involving the central nervous system or other non-hematopoietic tissues, agents which selectively inhibit cyclin D1 might be expected to be particularly useful, since D1 has been shown to be differentially expressed (expressed at particularly high levels in cells of neural origin).

Formation of complexes of D-type cyclin, CDK, PCNA and p21 can also be prevented in a similar manner as that described above for inhibiting CDK/D-type cyclin complex formation. That is, complex formation can be prevented directly (e.g., by means of a drug or agent which binds a component of the complex or otherwise interferes with the physical association of complex components. Complex formation can also be prevented in an indirect manner, such as by preventing transcription and/or translation of DNA and/or RNA encoding a component of the complex, in a similar manner to that described above for blocking D-type cyclin-protein kinase complex formation. Alternatively, complex formation can be prevented indirectly by degrading one or more of its constituents.

For example, a drug which selectively inhibits the ability of cyclin D2 or cyclin D3 to form a quaternary complex can be used. Each of the other complex constituents is also a target whose function or availability for complex formation can be altered. For example, CDK2, CDK4, CDK5 and other cyclin dependent kinases which complex with a D-type cyclin can be inhibited or enhanced, either in terms of their function or their availability for incorporation into the quaternary complex. Drugs or agents which alter PCNA function or availability, or which alter p21 function or availability, or p16 function or availability can also be used to inhibit or enhance cell division. In the case of each quaternary complex constituent, it is possible to introduce into cells an agent, such as a small peptide or other organic molecule, which mimics the complex constituent in terms of binding but lacks its active region(s), which results in formation of complexes lacking the activity or interactions of the normally-produced complex.

Direct inhibition of complex formation can also be nonspecific (i.e., can affect the majority of cells or all cells in which the D-type cyclin-containing quaternary complex is formed). This can be done, for example, by introducing into cells a drug which inhibits function or availability of a common component of the quaternary complex (e.g., PCNA) or by introducing a mixture or cocktail of drugs, which together inhibit all D-type cyclins.

Alternatively, indirect inhibition of quaternary complex is possible. That is, a drug or agent which acts to cause less of a complex constituent (e.g., D-type cyclin, CDK, PCNA or p21) available can be used. Such drugs or agents include those, such as anti-sense oligonucleotides, which block transcription or translation and those, such as an enzyme,

which degrade complex constituents, either prior to or after their incorporation into a quaternary complex.

Drugs or agents useful in the present method of altering, particularly inhibiting, cell cycle start and, thus, cell division, can be existing compounds or molecules (e.g., small organic molecules, anti-sense oligonucleotides, and inorganic substances) or materials designed for use in the present method. In either case, such drugs can be identified by the method of the present invention.

In a particular embodiment of the present invention, interaction trap assays can be used to identify agents able to disrupt complex formations with cyclins, particularly D-type cyclins, as well as p16/CDK4 complexes. For instance, two hybrid assays described above can be utilized in such assays. In an illustrative embodiment, GAL4 activator fusion construct as described herein containing CDK4 and p16 are used to measure the ability of a candidate agent to disrupt the formation of CDK4/p16 complexes. Cells transfected with each of the constructs are contacted with a candidate agent, and the level of expression of a reporter gene (such as β -galactosidase, as above) is detected. A decrease in expression can be indicative of an inhibitor of the complex.

Furthermore, a three hybrid assay can be preformed to detect inhibitors of CDK4/p16 which do not inhibit CDK/cyclin complexes. For example, constructs can be generated in which p16 and a D-type cyclin each are part of fusion proteins which constitute the DNA binding domains of discrete proteins recognizing different DNA sequences. CDK4 is then generated as fusion protein with an activating domain, such its interaction with the p16 fusion protein results in expression of one reporter gene, while its interaction with the cyclin D fusion protein drives expression of different reporter gene. For instance, the p16 fusion protein can drive expression of a luciferase gene, while the cyclin D construct provides expression of a drug-resistance marker. Thus, in the presence of an agent which inhibits p16/CDK4 interactions, the expression of the drug resistance marker indicates that cyclin D/CDK4 complexes are not disrupted.

Moreover, given the inhibitory ability of p16, the present invention further contemplates the use of such knowledge to generate peptidomimetic analogs of particular portions of p16, which can be used as anti-proliferative agents. The CDK4 binding interactions with p16 can be easily ascertained, such as by use of mutagenesis and the above described interaction trap assay. Likewise, peptide fragments derived from p16 can be assayed for their ability to disrupt CDK4/cyclin complexes as described above.

Once an appropriate drug or agent has been identified, it can be administered to an individual, particularly a human or other vertebrate, by any route effective in introducing the drug or agent into cells in sufficient quantity to have the desired effect (i.e., alteration of cell

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division). For example, a selected drug can be administered intravenously, intramuscularly, by direct injection into a tumor, via the gastrointestinal tract (e.g., orally), intraperitoneally or intranasally. In some cases, ex vivo administration is appropriate (e.g., in instances where blood or bone marrow is removed from the body, treated and returned to the body).

5 Generally, the drug or agent used to alter cell division will be included in a formation which can also include a physiological carrier (e.g., a buffer or physiological saline), stabilizers, an adjuvant, and flavoring agents. The quantity of the drug to be administered can be determined empirically and will vary depending on considerations such as the age, weight and height of the recipient and the severity of the condition to be treated.

10 Antibodies specifically reactive with D-type cyclins of the present invention can also be produced, using known methods. For example, anti-D type cyclin antisera can be produced by injecting an appropriate host (e.g., rabbits, mice, rats, pigs) with the D-type cyclin against which anti sera is desired and withdrawing blood from the host animal after sufficient time for antibodies to have been formed. Monoclonal antibodies can also be
15 produced using known techniques. Sambrook, J. et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); Hallow, E. and D. Lane, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, New York (1988). Antibodies specifically reactive with CDK5, can also be produced using known methods.

 The present invention also includes a method of screening compounds or molecules
20 for their ability to inhibit or suppress the function of a cyclin, particularly a D-type cyclin. For example, mutant cells as described herein, in which a D-type cyclin such as D1 or D3, is expressed, can be used. A compound or molecule to be assessed for its ability to inhibit a D-type cyclin is contacted with the cells, under conditions appropriate for entry of the compound or molecule into the cells. Inhibition of the cyclin will result in arrest of the cells
25 or a reduced rate of cell division. Comparison of the rate or extent of cell division in the presence of the compound or molecule being assessed with cell division of an appropriate control (e.g., the same type of cells without added test drug) will demonstrate the ability or inability of the compound or molecule to inhibit the cyclin. Existing compounds or molecules (e.g., those present in a fermentation broth or a chemical "library") or those
30 developed to inhibit the cyclin activation of its protein kinase can be screened for their effectiveness using this method. Drugs which inhibit D-type cyclin are also the subject of this invention.

 The present invention also includes a method of screening compounds or molecules for their ability to alter formation of the quaternary complex described herein. This method is
35 carried out in much the same way as the method, described above, for identifying compounds or molecules which inhibit a D-type cyclin. In the subject method, the compound or

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molecule to be tested and cells in which D-type cyclin-containing complex is formed are combined, under conditions appropriate for complex formation to occur and entry into cells of the compound or molecule being tested. Complex formation can be determined, as described herein. Inhibition of a complex constituent or of complex formation will result in
5 arrest of the cells or a reduced rate of cell division. Comparison of the rate or extent of cell division in the presence of the compound or molecule being tested with the rate or extent in the absence of the compound or molecule will demonstrate whether it has an effect on cell division (i.e., division to a lesser extent in the presence of the compound or molecule tested than in its absence is an indication the compound or molecule is an inhibitor). Drugs or
10 agents which inhibit complex formation and, as a result, cell division, are also the subject of this invention.

The present invention will now be illustrated by the following examples, which are
15 not intended to be limiting in any way.

EXAMPLE 1

Demonstration that D-Type Cyclins Associated with Multiple Protein Kinases and the DNA Replication and Repair Factor PCNA

20

(i) Experimental Procedures

Cells

Human diploid lung fibroblast WI38 cells were obtained from American Type Culture
25 Collection at passage 13 and were grown in Dulbecco-Modified Eagle media supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and used between passages 16-22. 293 cells were cultured similarly.

Antibodies

30 To raise anti-cyclin D1 antibody, a 609 bp DNA restriction fragment encoding 202 amino acid residues (~25 kDa) of human cyclin D1 amino-terminal region (the NCoI fragment from nucleotides 143 to 751 in Figure 2 of Xiong, *et al.*, *Cell* 65:691-699 (1991) and *Current Biology* 1:362-364 (1991)) was subcloned into a phage T7 expression vector, pET-3d (Studier, *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology*, 185:60-89 (1990)) and introduced into *E. coli* strain
35 BL21 (DE3). Bacterial extracts were prepared in lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5 and 10% glycerol) by disrupting cells with sonication and clarifying the supernatant by centrifugation at 20,000 g for 10 minutes. Pellets containing insoluble cyclin

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D protein was resuspended in lysis buffer supplemented with 8 M urea, after 30 minutes shaking at room temperature, the suspension was centrifuged again at 20,000 g for 10 minutes. Pellets containing insoluble cyclin D protein was resuspended in SDS sample buffer and separated on 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. The 25 kDa cyclin D protein was visualized and excised after staining the gel with 0.25M KCl in the cold room. Gel slices were further crushed by repeated passage through an 18 gauge needle and cyclin D protein was extracted by incubating the crushed gel particles with PBS containing 0.1% SDS at 42°C for several hours and used for injection of rabbits. To affinity purify the anti-cyclin D1 immunoglobulins, bacterially produced p25 proteins were cross-linked to the Reacti-Gel (6X) according to the manufacturer's instruction. The affinity column was washed with excess volume of PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 before and after crude serum was applied to the column. Bound immunoglobulins were eluted with Glycine-NaCl (pH2.5) into 1.5 M Tris-HCl, pH8.5 to instantly neutralize the antibodies. To reduce the high background caused by immunoglobulin proteins, affinity purified anti-cyclin D1 was crosslinked to protein A agarose beads according to Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: a laboratory manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, NY (1988). On Western blots, the anti-cyclin D1 antiserum weakly cross-reacts with bacterially produced human cyclin D2, very poorly with bacterially produced human cyclin D3, and detects a single band from total W138 cell lysates. In the immunoprecipitations with RIPA buffer (0.1% SDS), more than 90% of cyclin D1-associated p36, p33, p31 and p21 are disappeared while the amount of cyclin D1 remained to be the same as that in the immunoprecipitations with NP40 (0.5%) buffers.

For anti-CDK5 antibody production a peptide CYFSDFCPP, with the underlined amino acid residues corresponding to the carboxy-terminal region of CDK5, was synthesized. The peptide was coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (Pierce) which was then used to immunize rabbits by standard protocols (Green, *et al.*, *Cell* 28:477-487 (1982)).

Anti-cyclin D3 peptide antibody was similarly raised against a synthetic peptide CDELDOASTPTDVRDIDL, with the underlined region corresponding to the carboxy-terminal region of human cyclin D3. The rabbit was later stimulated with bacterial produced full length human cyclin D3. Cyclin D3 specific immunoglobulins were purified on an affinity column in which the 17-mer cyclin D3 peptides were crosslinked to the Reacti-Gel (6X). The affinity purified anti-cyclin D3 peptide antibody does not cross-react with bacterially produced cyclin D1 or D2 on Western blots and does not immunoprecipitate cyclin D1 from W138 cell lysates.

The antiserum against *S. pombe* p34^{cdc2} (G8) was described before (Draetta, *et al.*, *Cell* 50:319-325 (1987)). Human auto-immune anti-PCNA antiserum are generally known. Affinity purified anti-PCNA monoclonal antibody used in Western-blots was purchased from

Boehringer Mannheim. Affinity purified anti-PCNA monoclonal antibody used in immunoprecipitation was purchased from Oncogene Science. Anti-CDK2 peptide antiserum was previously described (Pagno, *et al.*, *EMBO J* 11:961-971 (1992)) and does not cross-react with CDC2, CDK4 and CDK5 polypeptides. Anti-CDK4 antiserum was raised against
5 a fusion protein of glutathione S transferase (GST) and a C-terminal portion of CDK4. It does not cross-react with CDK2 and CDK5.

(ii) *Screening Human cDNA Expression Library*

A human HeLa cell cDNA expression library constructed in lambda ZAP II
10 (#936201) was from Stratagene. Human p34^{cdc2} was highly insoluble when produced from bacteria. The conventional antibody screening method (Young and Davis, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:1194-1198 (1983)) is suitable only when there is sufficient amount of soluble recombinant proteins in phage plaques. The screening method, therefore, was modified to
15 include a step which involved the use of 6M guanidine to solubilize recombinant proteins after they have been transferred to nitrocellulose paper, a procedure which was initially developed to produce refolded recombinant proteins with certain activities (Vinson, *et al.*, *Gene Dev.* 2:801-806 (1988)). Two million phage plaques from the λZAP II HeLa cDNA library were screened with antiserum against *S. pombe* p34^{cdc2} (G8). After overlaying phage
20 plaques with IPTG-impregnated nitrocellulose filters for 4 hours at 42°C, the filters were removed from culture dishes and were then treated with 6 M guanidine-HCl in a buffer containing 25 mM Hepes, pH7.0, 50 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT for 10 min at 25°C. The filters were washed free of guanidine with Tris-buffered saline before antibody incubation. This procedure enhanced our antibody detection signal greatly which probably was due to the solubilization of bacterial-produced polypeptide precipitates by guanidine. The G8-positive
25 cDNA clones subcloned into pBluescript SK vector (Stratagene) and sequenced from both directions using ABI automated DNA sequencer (Model 373A). For sequence homology search, the FASTA program was used (Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:2444-2448 (1988)).

30 (iii) *Immunoprecipitation and Western-Blotting*

For metabolic labelling with [³⁵S] methionine, sub-confluent (40-60%) cells were washed twice with prewarmed labelling media (methionine-, cystine-free DMEM [ICN] supplemented with 10% dialyzed fetal bovine serum, [GIBCO]). After 30 minutes incubation with the labelling media, [³⁵S] methionine (Trans³⁵S-label, ICN) was added to media
35 (approximately 200 μCi/ml) and continued to incubate for four to six hours before lysis. All steps of immunoprecipitations were carried out in the cold room. Cells from 40 to 60%

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confluent 150 mM dish were washed twice with cold PBS and scraped into NP-40 lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM EDTA, 0.5% NP-40, 1mM PMSF, 25 µg/ml leupeptin, 25 µg/ml aprotinin, 1 mM benzamidine and 10 µg/ml trypsin inhibitor) and lysed by rotating for 15 to 30 minutes. Nuclei were removed by centrifugation at 15,000 g for 5 minutes and lysates were pre-cleared by incubating with either pre-immune serum or normal rabbit serum and IgG sorb (The Enzyme Center, Inc.) for 20 to 30 minutes followed by a 10 minute centrifugation at 15,000 g. Antibody pre-coupled to the protein A agarose beads (Pierce) was added to the clarified lysates and incubated for six to eight hours. Immunoprecipitates were washed three to four times with lysis buffer at room temperature, resuspended in SDS sample buffer and separated on SDS-polyacrylamide gels.

For the ³⁵S methionine-labelled precipitates, polyacrylamide gels (except those for V8 proteolytic mapping experiments) were fixed with 10% glacial acetic acid and 30% methanol for 30 minutes to one hour, enhanced by impregnating with autoradiography enhances (Du Pont) for 30 minutes and precipitated in water for 15 to 30 minutes. Enhanced gels were dried and exposed to X-ray films at -70°C. For Western-blotting, polypeptides were transferred to a nitrocellulose filter using a SDE Electroblothing System (Millipore) for 45 minutes at constant current of 400 mA. The filter was blocked for 1 to 3 hours with TBST (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 137 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween-20) containing 5% dry milk, incubated with primary antibody for 4 hours to overnight in TBST containing 5% dry milk and washed 4 times, 10 minutes each time, with TBST. Appropriate secondary antibody (1:10,000 dilution of either horseradish peroxidase linked sheat anti-mouse Ig or donkey anti-rabbit Ig, Amersham) were incubated with filters for one hour and specific proteins were detected using an enhanced chemiluminescence system (ECL, Amersham).

(iv) *Partial Proteolytic Peptide Mapping*

Human cyclin D1, cyclin D2, cyclin D3, CDC2, CDK2, CDK3, CDK4, CDK5 and PCNA were subcloned into pBluescript vector (Stratagene) for *in vitro* translation with T7 RNA polymerase using a TNT coupled reticulocyte lysate system (Promega). Immunoprecipitation of [³⁵S] methionine-labelled lysates and SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis were the same as described above. Polyacrylamide gels were dried without prior fixation and enhanced treatment, exposed to Fuji image plates and visualized on Fuji bio-imaging analyzer BAS2000. Appropriate protein bands were excised from the gels using image printout as template, in-gel partially digested with various amount of *S. aureus* V8 protease according to (Cleveland, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 252:1102-1106 (1977)) and (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: a laboratory manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, NY

(1988)), separated on a 17.5% SDS-PAGE. Gels were dried and exposed to a X-ray film for 2 weeks, or analyzed on a Fuji image analyzer BAS2000.

EXAMPLE 2

5 *Demonstration of Selective Subunit Rearrangement of Cell Cycle Complexes In Association With Cellular Transformation by a DNA Tumor Virus or Its Oncogenic Product*

(i) Cellular Transformation With DNA Tumor Virus SV40 Is Associated With Subunits Rearrangement of Cell Cycle Complexes

10 Preparation of [³⁵S] methionine-labelled cell lysates and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis were as described above, as well as described in PCT Publication No. WO92/20796. Cell lysates were prepared from either human normal diploid fibroblast cells WI38 or DNA tumor virus SV40 transformed WI38 cells, VA13. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with antibodies against each cell cycle gene products.

15

(ii) Subunit Rearrangements of Cell Cycle Complexes In Two Different Pair Cell Lines

Methods for preparation of cell lysates are the same as described above. Two different pair cell lines were used in these experiments. HSF43 is a normal human diploid fibroblast cell line and CT10 (full name CT10-2C-T1) is a derivative of HSF43 transformed by SV40 large tumor antigen. CV-1 is an African green monkey kidney cell line and COS-1 is a derivative of CV-1 transformed by SV40.

20

(iii) Cellular Transformation by DNA Tumor Virus SV40 Is Associated With Rearrangement of PCNA Subunit of Cell Cycle Complexes

25 Preparation of cell lysate, electrophoresis, and Western blotting conditions are the same as described above. Normal human diploid fibroblast cell lines and their SV40 transformed cell lines are described above. Immunoprecipitates derived from each antibody were separated on polyacrylamide gels and blotted with anti-PCNA antibody.

30 *(iv) Cellular Transformation by DNA Tumor Virus SV40 Is Associated With Rearrangement of CDK4 Subunit of Cell Cycle Complexes*

Preparation of cell lysate, electrophoresis, and Western blotting conditions are the same as previously described. Normal human diploid fibroblast cell lines and their SV40 transformed cell lines are described above. Immunoprecipitates derived from each antibody were separated on polyacrylamide gels and blotted with anti-CDK4 antibody.

35

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Example 3*Cloning of p16^{INK4}, an inhibitor of CDK4 activity**(i) Cloning of p16^{INK4} using the two hybrid assay*

5 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* YPB2 cells were transformed simultaneously with a plasmid containing a GAL4db-p16^{INK4} fusion and with a plasmid containing, respectively, the GAL4ad fused to *cdc2* (CDK1), CDK2, CDK4, CDK5, PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen), and the fission yeast kinase Snf 1. After growing cells in medium selective for both plasmids (minus tryptophan and minus leucine), two colonies were picked randomly and
10 were streaked in plates that either contained or lacked histidine. The ability to grow in the absence of histidine depends on the expression of the HIS3 gene that is under a GAL4-responsive promoter and, therefore, indicates that a functional GAL4 activator has been reconstituted through the interaction of p16^{INK4} with the corresponding target protein.

(ii) Interaction of p16^{INK4} CDKs

15 Purified bacterially-produced GSTp16^{INK4} fusion protein was mixed with (³⁵S)-labeled *in vitro* translated *cdc2*, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK5. Mixtures contained 0.5 µg of purified GST-p16^{INK4} and an equivalent amount of *in vitro* translated protein (between 0.5 to 5 µl; TNT Promega) in a final volume of 200 µl of a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl
20 pH 8, 120 mM NaCl and 0.5% Nonidet P-40. After 1 h at 4°C, 15 µl of glutathione-agarose beads were added and incubation was resumed for an additional hour. Beads were recovered by centrifugation, washed 4 times with the incubation buffer, and mixed with standard protein-gel loading buffer. Samples were loaded into a 15% poly-acrylamide gel and (³⁵S)-labeled proteins were detected by fluorography. The GSTp16^{INK4} fusion protein was
25 overexpressed in the pGEX-KG vector and purified by standard techniques. The *in vitro* translation templates were derived from the pBluescript vector (Stratagene).

(iii) Proteolytic mapping of p16^{INK4}

30 The *in vitro* translated (³⁵S)-labeled p16^{INK4} (TNT Promega) was obtained using the p16^{INK4} cDNA cloned into pBluescript vector (Stratagene) as a template, and the CDK4-associated p16 protein was co-immunoprecipitated with an anti-CDK4 serum from metabolically (³⁵S)-labeled HeLa cells lysates. Partial proteolysis was done over the corresponding gel slices after extensive equilibration in a buffer and digestion was accomplished by addition of NCS at different concentrations. The products were run in a
35 17.5% polyacrilamide gel and detected in a phosphoimager Fujix 2000.

(iv) *Detecting the effects of p16^{INK4} on CDK4-cyclin D complexes*

Baculovirus-infected insect cells overexpressing p16^{INK4}, CDK4, cyclin D1, or both CDK4 and cyclin D1 together were metabolically (³⁵S)-labeled. The different incubation mixtures were composed by extracts containing p16^{INK4}, CDK4, cyclin D1 and both CDK4
5 and cyclin D1, and were immunoprecipitated with anti-p16^{INK4} serum, anti-CDK4 serum without any previous preincubation, and anti-CDK serum preincubated with the peptide originally used to raise the antiserum and anti-cyclin D1 serum. Immunoprecipitates were then analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

10

All of the above-cited references and publications are hereby incorporated by reference.

15

EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
(B) STREET: 100 Bungtown Road
(C) CITY: Cold Spring Harbor
(D) STATE: NY
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 11724
(G) TELEPHONE: (617) 227-7400
(H) TELEFAX: (617) 227-5941

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Cyclin Complex Rearrangement and Uses Related Thereto

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: ASCII(text)

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/963,308
(B) FILING DATE: 16-OCT-1992

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/991,997
(B) FILING DATE: 17-DEC-1992

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1089 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 13..888

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CCGGCCGCCG CG ATG CAG AAA TAC GAG AAA CTG GAA AAG ATT GGG GAA
Met Gln Lys Tyr Glu Lys Leu Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu

48

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				1					5						10					
	GGC	ACC	TAC	GGA	ACT	GTG	TTC	AAG	GCC	AAA	AAC	CGG	GAG	ACT	CAT	GAG				96
5	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Val	Phe	Lys	Ala	Lys	Asn	Arg	Glu	Thr	His	Glu				
			15					20					25							
	ATC	GTG	GCT	CTA	AAA	CGG	GTG	AGG	CTG	GAT	GAC	GAT	GAT	GAG	GGT	GTG				144
10	Ile	Val	Ala	Leu	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Glu	Gly	Val				
			30				35					40								
	CCG	AGT	TCC	GCC	CTC	CGG	GAG	ATC	TGC	CTA	CTC	AAG	GAG	CTG	AAG	CAC				192
	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	Arg	Glu	Ile	Cys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	His				
			45			50					55					60				
15	AAG	AAC	ATC	GTC	AGG	CTT	CAT	GAC	GTC	CTG	CAC	AGC	GAC	AAG	AAG	CTG				240
	Lys	Asn	Ile	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Asp	Val	Leu	His	Ser	Asp	Lys	Lys	Leu				
					65				70						75					
20	ACT	TTG	GTT	TTT	GAA	TTC	TGT	GAC	CAG	GAC	CTG	AAG	AAG	TAT	TTT	GAC				288
	Thr	Leu	Val	Phe	Glu	Phe	Cys	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asp				
				80					85					90						
25	AGT	TGC	AAT	GGT	GAC	CTC	GAT	CCT	GAG	ATT	GTA	AAG	TCA	TTC	CTC	TTC				336
	Ser	Cys	Asn	Gly	Asp	Leu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ile	Val	Lys	Ser	Phe	Leu	Phe				
			95					100					105							
30	CAG	CTA	CTA	AAA	GGG	CTG	GGA	TTC	TGT	CAT	AGC	CGC	AAT	GTG	CTA	CAC				384
	Gln	Leu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Gly	Phe	Cys	His	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	His				
			110				115					120								
	AGG	GAC	CTG	AAG	CCC	CAG	AAC	CTG	CTA	ATA	AAC	AGG	AAT	GGG	GAG	CTG				432
	Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gln	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asn	Arg	Asn	Gly	Glu	Leu				
			125			130					135					140				
35	AAA	TTG	GCT	GAT	TTT	GGC	CTG	GCT	CGA	GCC	TTT	GGG	ATT	CCC	GTC	CGC				480
	Lys	Leu	Ala	Asp	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ile	Pro	Val	Arg				
					145				150						155					
40	TGT	TAC	TCA	GCT	GAG	GTG	GTC	ACA	CTG	TGG	TAC	CGC	CCA	CCG	GAT	GTC				528
	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Glu	Val	Val	Thr	Leu	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Pro	Asp	Val				
				160					165					170						
45	CTC	TTT	GGG	GCC	AAG	CTG	TAC	TCC	ACG	TCC	ATC	GAC	ATG	TGG	TCA	GCC				576
	Leu	Phe	Gly	Ala	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asp	Met	Trp	Ser	Ala				
			175					180					185							
50	GGC	TGC	ATC	TTT	GCA	GAG	CTG	GCC	AAT	GCT	GGG	CGG	CCT	CTT	TTT	CCC				624
	Gly	Cys	Ile	Phe	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	Leu	Phe	Pro				
			190				195					200								
	GGC	AAT	GAT	GTC	GAT	GAC	CAG	TTG	AAG	AGG	ATC	TTC	CGA	CTG	CTG	GGG				672
	Gly	Asn	Asp	Val	Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu	Lys	Arg	Ile	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly				
			205			210					215					220				

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ACG CCC ACC GAG GAG CAG TGG CCC TCT ATG ACC AAG CTG CCA GAC TAT 720
 Thr Pro Thr Glu Glu Gln Trp Pro Ser Met Thr Lys Leu Pro Asp Tyr
 225 230 235

5 AAG CCC TAT CCG ATG TAC CCG GCC ACA ACA TCC CTG GTG AAC GTC GTG 768
 Lys Pro Tyr Pro Met Tyr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Asn Val Val
 240 245 250

10 CCC AAA CTC AAT GCC ACA GGG AGG GAT CTG CTG CAG AAC CTT CTG AAG 816
 Pro Lys Leu Asn Ala Thr Gly Arg Asp Leu Leu Gln Asn Leu Leu Lys
 255 260 265

15 TGT AAC CCT GTC CAG CGT ATC TCA GCA GAA GAG GCC CTG CAG CAC CCC 864
 Cys Asn Pro Val Gln Arg Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Leu Gln His Pro
 270 275 280

TAC TTC TCC GAC TTC TGT CCG CCC TAGGCCCCGGG ACCCCCCGGCC TCAGCTGGGC 918
 Tyr Phe Ser Asp Phe Cys Pro Pro
 285 290

20 CTGGCCTATT TAAGCCCCCTC TTGAGAGGGG TGAGACAGTG GGGGTGCCTG GTGCGCTGTG 978

CTCAGCAGTG CTGGGCCAGC CGGGGTGGGG TGCCTGAGCC CGAATTTCTC ACTCCCTTTG 1038

25 TGGACTTTAT TTAATTTTCAT AAATTGGCTC CTTTCCCACA AAAAAAAG G 1089

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 292 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

40 Met Gln Lys Tyr Glu Lys Leu Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly Thr Tyr Gly 15
 1 5 10 15

Thr Val Phe Lys Ala Lys Asn Arg Glu Thr His Glu Ile Val Ala Leu 30
 20 25 30

45 Lys Arg Val Arg Leu Asp Asp Asp Asp Glu Gly Val Pro Ser Ser Ala 45
 35 40 45

Leu Arg Glu Ile Cys Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Lys His Lys Asn Ile Val 60
 50 55 60

50 Arg Leu His Asp Val Leu His Ser Asp Lys Lys Leu Thr Leu Val Phe 80
 65 70 75 80

Glu Phe Cys Asp Gln Asp Leu Lys Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly

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	85	90	95
5	Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Ile Val Lys Ser Phe Leu Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys 100 105 110		
	Gly Leu Gly Phe Cys His Ser Arg Asn Val Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys 115 120 125		
10	Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Arg Asn Gly Glu Leu Lys Leu Ala Asp 130 135 140		
	Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ala Phe Gly Ile Pro Val Arg Cys Tyr Ser Ala 145 150 155 160		
15	Glu Val Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Asp Val Leu Phe Gly Ala 165 170 175		
	Lys Leu Tyr Ser Thr Ser Ile Asp Met Trp Ser Ala Gly Cys Ile Phe 180 185 190		
20	Ala Glu Leu Ala Asn Ala Gly Arg Pro Leu Phe Pro Gly Asn Asp Val 195 200 205		
	Asp Asp Gln Leu Lys Arg Ile Phe Arg Leu Leu Gly Thr Pro Thr Glu 210 215 220		
25	Glu Gln Trp Pro Ser Met Thr Lys Leu Pro Asp Tyr Lys Pro Tyr Pro 225 230 235 240		
	Met Tyr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Asn Val Val Pro Lys Leu Asn 245 250 255		
	Ala Thr Gly Arg Asp Leu Leu Gln Asn Leu Leu Lys Cys Asn Pro Val 260 265 270		
35	Gln Arg Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Leu Gln His Pro Tyr Phe Ser Asp 275 280 285		
	Phe Cys Pro Pro 290		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- 45 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 948 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 50 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE:

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(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 19..465

5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

	AATTCGGCAC GAGGCAGC ATG GAG CCT TCG GCT GAC TGG CTG GCC ACG GCC	51
	Met Glu Pro Ser Ala Asp Trp Leu Ala Thr Ala	
	1 5 10	
10	GCG GCC CGG GGT CGG GTA GAG GAG GTG CGG GCG CTG CTG GAG GCG GTG	99
	Ala Ala Arg Gly Arg Val Glu Glu Val Arg Ala Leu Leu Glu Ala Val	
	15 20 25	
15	GCG CTG CCC AAC GCA CCG AAT AGT TAC GGT CGG AGG CCG ATC CAG GTC	147
	Ala Leu Pro Asn Ala Pro Asn Ser Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Ile Gln Val	
	30 35 40	
20	ATG ATG ATG GGC AGC GCC CGA GTG GCG GAG CTG CTG CTG CTC CAC GGC	195
	Met Met Met Gly Ser Ala Arg Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Leu Leu His Gly	
	45 50 55	
25	GCG GAG CCC AAC TGC GCC GAC CCC GCC ACT CTC ACC CGA CCC GTG CAC	243
	Ala Glu Pro Asn Cys Ala Asp Pro Ala Thr Leu Thr Arg Pro Val His	
	60 65 70 75	
30	GAC GCT GCC CGG GAG GGC TTC CTG GAC ACG CTG GTG GTG CTG CAC CGG	291
	Asp Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Phe Leu Asp Thr Leu Val Val Leu His Arg	
	80 85 90	
35	GCC GGG GCG CGG CTG GAC GTG CGC GAT GCC TGG GGC CGT CTG CCC GTG	339
	Ala Gly Ala Arg Leu Asp Val Arg Asp Ala Trp Gly Arg Leu Pro Val	
	95 100 105	
40	GAC CTG GCT GAG GAG CTG GGC CAT CGC GAT GTC GCA CGG TAC CTG CGC	387
	Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly His Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Tyr Leu Arg	
	110 115 120	
45	GCG GCT GCG GGG GGC ACC AGA GGC AGT AAC CAT GCC CGC ATA GAT GCC	435
	Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Thr Arg Gly Ser Asn His Ala Arg Ile Asp Ala	
	125 130 135	
50	GCG GAA GGT CCC TCA GAC ATC CCC GAT TGAAAGAACC AGAGAGGCTC	482
	Ala Glu Gly Pro Ser Asp Ile Pro Asp	
	140 145	
	TGAGAAACCT CGGGAAACTT AGATCATCAG TCACCGAAGG TCCTACAGGG CCACAACCTGC	542
	CCCCGCCACA ACCCAACCCCG CTTTCGTAGT TTTCATTTAG AAAATAGAGC TTTTAAAAAT	602
	GTCTGCTT TTAACGTAGA TATAAGCCTT CCCCCACTAC CGTAAATGTC CATTTATATC	662
	ATTTTTTATA TATTCTTATA AAAATGTAAA AAAGAAAAAC ACCGCTTCTG CCTTTTCACT	722

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GTGTTGGAGT TTTCTGGAGT GAGCACTCAC GCCCTAAGCG CACATTCATG TGGGCATTTC 782
 TTGCGAGCCT CGCAGCCTCC GGAAGCTGTC GACTTCATGA CAAGCATTTT GTGAAC TAGG 842
 5 GAAGCTCAGG GGGGTTACTG GCTTCTCTTG AGTCACACTG CTAGCAAATG GCAGAACCAA 902
 AGCTCAAATA AAAATAAAAT TATTTTCATT CATTCACTCA AAAAAA 948

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 148 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

15 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

20 Met Glu Pro Ser Ala Asp Trp Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Arg Gly Arg
 1 5 10 15
 25 Val Glu Glu Val Arg Ala Leu Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Leu Pro Asn Ala
 20 25 30
 Pro Asn Ser Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Ile Gln Val Met Met Met Gly Ser
 35 40 45
 30 Ala Arg Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Leu Leu His Gly Ala Glu Pro Asn Cys
 50 55 60
 Ala Asp Pro Ala Thr Leu Thr Arg Pro Val His Asp Ala Ala Arg Glu
 65 70 75 80
 35 Gly Phe Leu Asp Thr Leu Val Val Leu His Arg Ala Gly Ala Arg Leu
 85 90 95
 Asp Val Arg Asp Ala Trp Gly Arg Leu Pro Val Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu
 100 105 110
 Leu Gly His Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
 115 120 125
 45 Thr Arg Gly Ser Asn His Ala Arg Ile Asp Ala Ala Glu Gly Pro Ser
 130 135 140
 Asp Ile Pro Asp
 145
 50

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CLAIMS

1. A method of diagnosing transformation of a cell, comprising determining whether p21 is:
 - a) complexed with a cyclin kinase, a cyclin, or both, or
 - b) not complexed with a cyclin kinase, a cyclin, or both,wherein if p21 is not complexed with a cyclin kinase, a cyclin, or both, it is indicative of transformation of the cell.
2. A method of Claim 1, wherein an antibody is used to determine whether or not p21 is complexed with a cyclin kinase, a cyclin, or both.
3. A method of Claim 1, wherein the cyclin is a D-type cyclin or an A-type cyclin and the cyclin kinase is CDK4.
4. A method of diagnosing transformation of a cell, comprising determining whether p16 is
 - a) complexed with a cyclin kinase, or
 - b) not complexed with a cyclin kinase,wherein if p16 is complexed with a cyclin kinase, it is indicative of transformation of the cell.
5. A method of Claim 4, wherein an antibody is used to determine whether or not p16 is complexed with a cyclin kinase.
6. A method of Claim 4, wherein the cyclin kinase is CDK4.
7. A method of diagnosing transformation of a cell, comprising determining whether p19 is
 - a) complexed with a cyclin, or
 - b) not complexed with a cyclin, wherein if p19 is complexed with a cyclin, it is indicative of transformation of the cell.
8. A method of Claim 7, wherein an antibody is used to determine whether or not p19 is complexed with a cyclin.
9. A method of Claim 7, wherein the cyclin is cyclin A.

10. Recombinant CDK5 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 2.
11. cDNA encoding CDK5.
- 5 12. Isolated DNA having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID No. 1.
13. Recombinant p16^{INK4} having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 4.
- 10 14. cDNA encoding p16^{INK4}.
- 15 15. Isolated DNA having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID No. 3.
16. A diagnostic test kit for identifying transformed cells, comprising an antibody specific
15 for p16^{ink4} for measuring, in a sample of cells isolated from a patient, a level of cells
displaying an increased level of a p16 protein.
17. The diagnostic kit of claim 16, wherein the p16^{ink4} specific antibody is specific for a
protein having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 4.
- 20 18. A diagnostic test kit for identifying an transformed cells, comprising an nucleic acid
probe, specific for p16^{ink4} nucleic sequences, for measuring, in a sample of cells
isolated from a patient, a level of cells displaying an increased level of a p16 mRNA.
- 25 19. The diagnostic test kit of claim 18, wherein the nucleic acid probe is derived from a
nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 3.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Application No.
PCT/US 93/09945

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C12N15/12 C12N15/54 C12N9/12 C12Q1/68 G01N33/577

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07K C12Q C12N G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EMBO JOURNAL vol. 11, no. 8, August 1992, IRL PRESS LIM., OXFORD, ENGL.; pages 2909 - 2917 M. MEYERSON ET AL. 'A family of human cdc2-related protein kinases' see page 2910, left column, line 43 - page 2915, left column, line 4; figure 1 ---	10-12
A	TRENDS IN BIOCHEMICAL SCIENCE vol. 17, no. 8, August 1992, ELSEVIER SCIENCE, AMSTERDAM, NL; pages 281 - 285 M. KIRSCHER 'The cell cycle then and now' see page 281, left column, line 1 - page 285, left column, line 32 --- -/-	1-19

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 February 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

21. 02. 94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Hornig, H

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY vol. 134, no. 4, April 1989, AM. J. PATHOLOGIST, HAGERSTOWN, MD, US; pages 733 - 739 R.L. GARCIA ET AL. 'Analysis of proliferative grade using anti-PCNA/Cyclin monoclonal antibodies in fixed, embeded tissues' see page 733, left column, line 1 - right column, line 9 ---	1-19
P,X	CELL vol. 71, no. 3, 30 October 1992, CELL PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MA, US; pages 505 - 514 Y. XIONG ET AL. 'D type cyclins associate with multiple protein kinases and the DNA replication and repair factor PCNA' see page 510, right column, line 53 - page 512, left column, line 21 ---	10-12
P,Y	GENES & DEVELOPMENT vol. 7, no. 8, August 1993, CSH LABORATORY PRESS, CSH, N.Y., US; pages 1572 - 1583 Y. XIONG ET AL. 'Subunit rearrangement of the cyclin-dependent kinases is associated with cellular transformation' see page 1573, left column, line 41 - page 1579, left column, line 15 ---	1-9
P,Y	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF THE CELL vol. 4, no. 9, September 1993, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY, pages 897 - 906 H. ZHANG ET AL. 'Proliferating cell nuclear antigen and p21 are components of multiple cell cycle kinase complexes' see page 904, right column, line 51 - page 905, left column, line 2 ---	1-9
T	NATURE vol. 366, 16 December 1993, MACMILLAN JOURNALS LTD., LONDON, UK; pages 704 - 707 M. SERRANO ET AL. 'A new regulatory motif in cell-cycle control causing specific inhibition of cyclin D/CDK4' see page 704, right column, line 1 - line 16; figure 1 -----	13-15